

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1974

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. 66, NO. 184
TWO SECTIONS

LONDON EDITION 6p 15c ELSEWHERE

Move for cheaper oil fails

Iran, others stymie Saudi auction plan

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Iran, Kuwait, and other oil-producing states have prevented a "true test of the oil price market" by inducing Saudi Arabia to cancel a planned auction of Saudi oil.

The auction — of 1.5 million barrels daily of Saudi crude — was to have been held in August, with some 70 international petroleum companies bidding.

Bids were likely to have fallen below \$10.84 a barrel — the price most members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) want to maintain — because the world now enjoys a supply surplus of 1.5 million to 2 million barrels of oil daily.

Saudi Petroleum Minister Ahmed Zaki al-Yamani, who favors a lower world price, had indicated his government would accept lower bids.

This might have forced down world prices, for — in a supply glut situation — other OPEC members could not market much of their oil at higher prices than the Saudis were willing to accept.

Simon's prediction

In this connection, U.S. Treasury Secretary William E. Simon predicted in Washington that petroleum prices might drop as much as \$3 a barrel in coming months — 6 or 7 cents a gallon of gasoline — if world crude supplies continue to grow.

A price drop, he continued, was predicated on Persian Gulf producers maintaining their levels of production and OPEC allowing market forces to operate.

With the aim of preventing just this, Iran — backed by Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, and other OPEC members — warned that Iran and other oil-producing states would cut back their output of crude if Saudi Arabia undersold them.

Kuwait, in support of this high price stand, recently auctioned 1.2 million barrels a day of its oil and then rejected the bids, when they came to only 88 percent of the posted price.

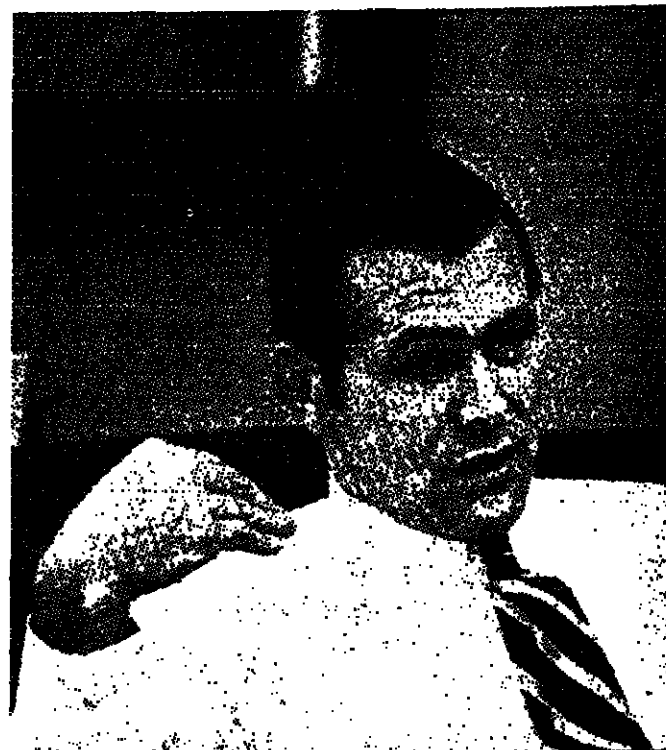
The current selling price — \$10.84 a barrel for Arabian light crude — is 93 percent of the \$11.65 posted price.

The Kuwait Government, said an industry source, then "put the gun" to the Gulf Oil Company and British Petroleum (joint owners of the Kuwait Oil Company) and "forced them to buy 700,000 barrels a day at \$10.95," or 95 percent of posted price.

Since then, the source added, the Kuwait Government — which owns 80 percent of the Kuwait Oil Company — "has been having trouble selling that other 500,000 barrels a day."

This struggle among oil-producing states puts Saudi Arabia on the side of world consumers in the effort to bring down the price of oil, but pits King Faisal's kingdom against most other members of the 12-nation OPEC.

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By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Rumsfeld: Ford's coordinator

Ford due to shift half of Cabinet

Brennan, Saxbe, Dent, Brinegar, Ash appear on way out by Jan. 1

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
A major shake-up in the Cabinet by the first of the year — and the emergence of Donald Rumsfeld, now coordinator of the Ford transition group, as the leader among the President's top-level staff.

This likelihood is being expressed now by sources advising the President.

Only Henry A. Kissinger is regarded as "indispensable" as Mr. Ford moves to reshape his Cabinet. Roy L. Ash, considered at cabinet level, is scheduled to go. So is the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) which Mr. Ash heads.

Peter J. Brennan, Secretary of Labor, also is slated for early departure. Mr. Ford wants closer ties with George Meany and the AFL-CIO; and Mr. Brennan clearly is not his man as he seeks to broaden his relations with all segments of labor.

The sources predict that half of the present Nixon-named Cabinet will be "gone" by Jan. 1. Others who appear to be on their way out include: Attorney General William B. Saxbe; Secretary of Commerce Frederick B. Dent; and Secretary of Transportation Claude S. Brinegar.

[Departing briefly from his domestic concerns and the Turkish-Greek crisis, the President paused Wednesday to accept an invitation from the Japanese Government to visit that nation sometime this year, according to a Reuters dispatch from Tokyo. The timing of the visit is to be determined later, the report said.]

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Big powers try to choke off wider war over Cyprus

Turks advance, may be aiming to set own partition line on island

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon
Britain, the United States and the United Nations worked at a furious pace Wednesday to prevent Turkey's new offensive in Cyprus from opening a wider theater of war in the east Mediterranean.

Turkish jets bombed and strafed Greek Cypriot targets in Nicosia and elsewhere, and Turkish armor and infantry pushed outward from their northern salient.

As the Turks apparently sought to encircle Nicosia, the capital, fighting was reported within the city along the "green" line separating the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot quarters. But late Wednesday, Reuters reported from Nicosia that a cease-fire in the capital, negotiated by the UN, had gone into effect.

In Ankara Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit said Turkish forces would not take more than "a fair share for the Turkish population of the island," news agencies reported.

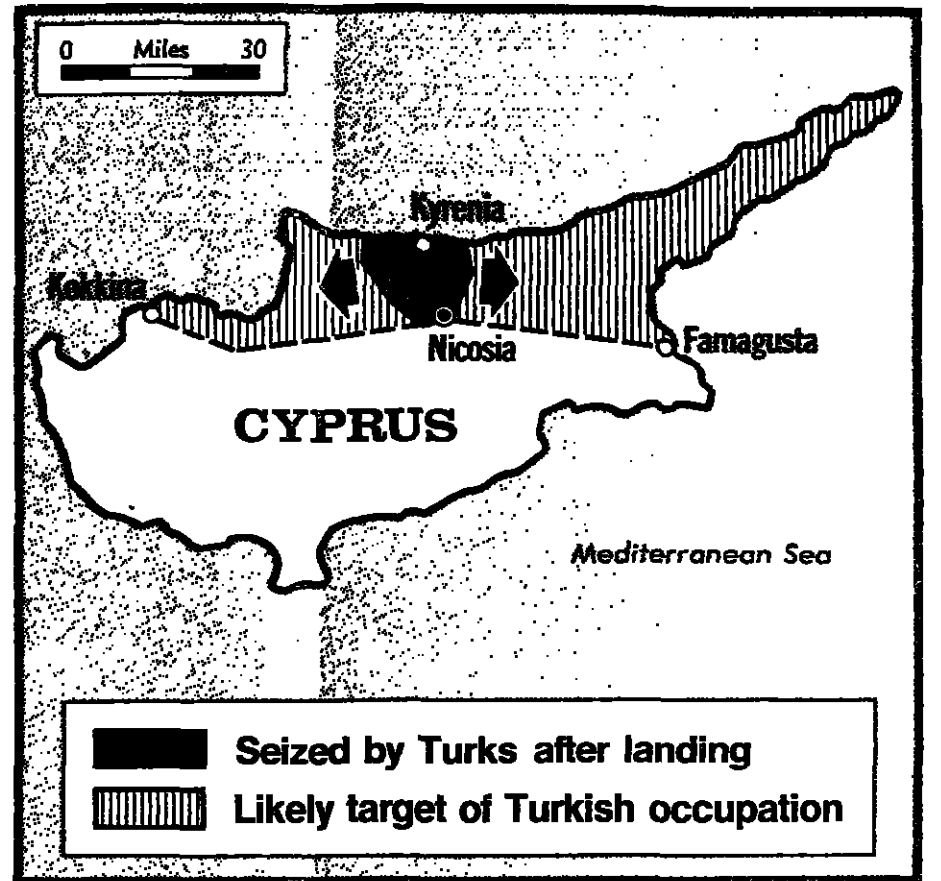
This suggested to observers on the island that Turkey planned to partition the island, roughly along a line from Morphou or Kokkina Bay in the northwest, running through Nicosia to Famagusta on the east coast. This would give Turkey control of about one-third the land area of Cyprus, though the Turkish Cypriot minority is about 18 percent of the total.

The new fighting that followed collapse of the Geneva peace talks brought major dangers:

1. The possibility of a general Greek-Turkish war, involving the Greek and Turkish Aegean and Dodecanese islands and the land front along the Evros River.

At this writing Wednesday Athens and Ankara hung back from the brink of war, but war measures were under discussion in both capitals. Greek Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis called the Turkish actions "a threat to world peace" and said Greece would take measures to defend itself.

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By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

Ford urges Greeks, Turks back to Geneva

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
In a burst of diplomatic activity, the United States, publicly deploring the use of force by Turkey on the island of Cyprus, has warned both Greece and Turkey that if they go to war over Cyprus, the U.S. will cut off military aid to both.

In a telephone call from the White House this morning to British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, President Ford, with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger at his elbow, urged all concerned to return to the negotiating table, according to State Department officials. He urged Mr.

Callaghan to try to get Greeks and Turks to delay military action.

Britain, along with Greece and Turkey, is a guarantor of the 1960 Constitution which established Cyprus as an independent republic.

Asserting that the report the U.S. was "tilting" in favor of Turkey was "pure baloney," the State Department spokesman, Ambassador Robert McCloskey, maintained Wednesday morning that the U.S. seeks only to implement the UN resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire.

Privately, however, some U.S. officials have a sense of futility at the public statements Washington is making to the Turks. These officials think there is very little that the U.S. can

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India's 'brain drain' to U.S.

By Henry S. Hayward

New Delhi

Not long ago a five-year-old youngster here in New Delhi formally applied for a U.S. student visa. "I've seen everything now," said a veteran consular officer. The youngster's overzealous parents even supplied a supporting letter from a U.S. kindergarten saying they were ready to accept the lad.

At the other extreme among applicants was a retired Indian colonel with a pension of 120 rupees, about \$15 a month. Unable to live on this without using his meager savings, he had decided to join his son in the States. He can gain entry as part of a family.

In all, 134,000 Indians, including first and second generations, were in the U.S. last year, and visa applications are running high again this year.

An average of 20 Indian nurses apply each day at the American Embassy here. The reason: most of them can hope to earn between \$8,000 and \$10,000 a year in America. Here they get about 200 rupees a month, less than \$30.

Busload of applicants

Or take medical doctors. One hundred and twenty five students graduated from a medical college in Gujarat, north of Bombay, recently. Eighty-five of them promptly chartered a bus and arrived several days later at the U.S. consulate in Bombay to apply for visas.

Again, vastly higher financial rewards for doctors in the United States are the basic reason for the rush. Indeed some critics claim India is losing many of its best state-educated men and women to the U.S. in a new "brain drain."

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By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Can inflation brakes hold while truckers face rising fuel costs?

Truckers' diesel bills mean higher prices

By Thomas Watterson
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Helping push prices of food and TV sets and cars higher — as well as many other goods — are soaring fuel costs for the U.S. trucking industry, which is spinning its wheels trying to keep up.

In less than a year, truckers' fuel costs have doubled. Independent drivers paid about 29 cents a gallon for diesel fuel last September, but are now paying an average of 52 cents, according to Mike Parkhurst, editor of Overdrive Magazine, a powerful industry voice.

Large trucking companies — "common carriers" — also have seen a large rise. Bulk costs per gallon have gone from 11-14 cents a gallon to almost 30 cents.

Rate boost sought

So truckers, recently granted an 8 percent rate increase by the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC),

have asked for another 2 to 3 percent boost to take effect next month.

Unless companies can drastically cut expenses, "it's a cost that is going to get passed on to the consumer," industry sources say.

Some 65 percent of all goods travel by truck, a spokesman for the American Trucking Association says.

For a company like Yellow Freight Systems of Kansas City, Mo., higher fuel costs mean their 1,900 trucks spent an extra \$4.3 million for fuel in the first six months of this year over the same period last year, according to Harold Edwards, vice-president for finance. That amounts to a 104 percent increase.

Fuel bill jumps

And for Interstate Motor Freight Lines of Grand Rapids, Mich., the increased fuel bills meant spending more than \$4.4 million in the first 24 weeks of this year compared with just over \$3 million during the same time last year, said Kenneth Brink, an Interstate spokesman.

Mr. Brink said that while Interstate's costs have been rising, the number of miles driven by their approximately 2,000 trucks has been "virtually unchanged."

Yellow Freight's mileage has increased by 6.8 percent.

A 6 percent rate surcharge approved in February by the ICC has permitted many companies — and

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First Senate budget hearing; experts split

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
For the first time in U.S. history, a committee of Congress has opened hearings on federal spending as a whole, and immediately faced a controversy over a basic issue in the nation's economic crisis.

Kenneth Rush, counselor to the President for economic policy, outlining President Ford's views, called inflation America's "No. 1 problem" and outlined a policy of fiscal and monetary restraint, reduced federal expenditures, and a balanced budget in fiscal year 1976.

But Gardner Ackley, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, declared that worsening business, farm, and labor conditions make the economy, rather than inflation, the No. 1 problem, and publicly switched his former position.

He previously had advocated federal budget cuts, he said, but now he opposed them. He might also favor stimulative tax cuts, he said, which Mr. Rush strongly opposed.

Headed by Muskie

The newly created Senate Budget Committee met here for a historic first under the chairmanship of Edmund S. Muskie (D) of Maine with 15 other Senators. Majority views appeared weighted toward the fiscal restraint advocated by Mr. Rush.

The latter linked federal spending

with double-digit inflation and declared "deficit spending is one of the major causes of our current inflation." His views, he said, reflected those of President Ford. He advocated a "policy of fiscal responsibility that will restrain the growth of demand by controlling federal spending."

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Canadian gold rush—1974 version

By Don Sellar
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa
On days when inflation jitters are worse than usual or newspaper headlines seem especially black, you will see them in the bank.

They are ordinary folks — clerks, civil servants, students, even housewives in pink pantsuits — queued up 15 deep at times to buy gold at a special teller's window.

It is the Great Canadian Gold Rush, 1974 edition. A vintage year for gold buying, what with double-digit inflation eroding savings at an alarming rate.

Unlike the United States, Canada has no laws forbidding a private citizen from purchasing a tiny wafer of gold — or even a brick if he can afford it — as an investment.

Only one Canadian chartered bank — the Bank of Nova Scotia (BNS) — sells gold over the counter. The precious yellow metal is available in a variety of sizes, or in gold coins, at nearly 900 BNS branches.

Certificates issued

It is sold cautiously, without fanfare, because the bank is reluctant to tout gold as a great investment when it might not be one.

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August 15, 1974

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UPI photos

Turkish troops resume battle on Cyprus . . .

Britain tries to get Turks to back off

By Richard Burt
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London — Conceding that "no political or peaceful solution to this problem is in sight," British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan accused the Turkish Government of scuttling the Cyprus peace talks and launching a new military offensive on the island.

Returning from Geneva — where Turkish diplomats had earlier refused to continue discussions on a proposal for a federal system of government for Cyprus — Mr. Callaghan told reporters: "there can be no military solution to the problems of Cyprus. Today Cyprus is a prisoner of the Turkish Army. Tomorrow, the Turkish Army will become a prisoner of Cyprus."

Additional troops

While Mr. Callaghan flew back to Britain, additional British forces were already leaving for Cyprus. But there were no indications that British forces will attempt to halt the Turkish advances, which, according to the British Ministry of Defense, appear to be directed toward cutting the island in half.

Britain at present has 10,000 troops

stationed on Cyprus, a figure that includes approximately 1,500 attached to the United Nations peace-keeping force. The British forces are stationed within two sovereign base enclaves at Episkopi and Akrotiri in the southwest and at Dhekelia in the southeast of the island.

According to strategists, these forces are not well positioned to stop the Turkish drive, which is coming from the north toward Famagusta. In addition, they note that the size of the British forces on Cyprus are, at present, too small to engage the rapidly expanding Turkish Army.

Turkish force grows

According to the Ministry of Defense, the invading Turkish force, which first landed on the north coast of Kyrenia on July 20, now is estimated to have grown to 40,000 men and 300 tanks. Analysts note that Turkey's close proximity to Cyprus means that these forces can be easily and rapidly resupplied.

British and U.S. officials here, meanwhile, are expressing considerable concern over the Greek Government's decision to withdraw its armed forces from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It is not clear whether the move will affect U.S. naval bases in Greece, but Navy

officials are especially concerned over the fate of the Navy's base at Suda Bay in Crete, which plays a major role in monitoring Soviet fleet activity in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Prelude to attack?

Officials speculate that the Greek withdrawal from NATO may be the prelude to a major attack on Turkey. Greek armored forces have reportedly been massed along the 132-mile Turkish frontier and troops and aircraft have been moved to islands in the Aegean off the Turkish coast.

Analysts speculate that land gained in an invasion of Turkey could be used by the Greeks in future negotiations to force a Turkish withdrawal from Cyprus.

UN actions

David Asable reports from the United Nations:

During the Security Council emergency debate early Wednesday, which unanimously demanded an immediate cease-fire, it emerged once again that the Turks feel a "fair share" of Cyprus for them is about one-third of the island's area.

Western diplomats at the UN say a major obstacle to compromise is that

the three governments most deeply involved — Greek, Turkish, and Greek Cypriot — are all politically weak and subject to enormous pressure from public opinion and their military. They are not strong enough to make concessions without risking collapse.

The West's apparent inability to control the situation could open the door to Moscow. One straw in that wind was the Soviet delegation's unsuccessful attempt in the Security Council to lift the Cyprus dispute out of the NATO arena and internationalize it by dispatching a UN Security Council mission to Cyprus.

Restraint effort fails

Diplomatic sources conceded Wednesday that efforts to restrain the Turks were not proving very successful. In one Western diplomat's words, the Turks were "not responsive to sweet reason."

Nonetheless, both Washington and London were said here to be doing what they could to exert pressure on Ankara. But the apparent American "tilt" toward Turkey was remarked on and surfaced in the Security Council debate with Britain condemning the Turkish action in far more forceful terms than did the United States.



. . . under watchful eye of their commander

Is Jaworski forced to prosecute Nixon?

Circumstances of his appointment may leave him no choice, Ruckelshaus tells bar meeting

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski may be forced to take further judicial action against former U.S. President Richard M. Nixon, because of the unique circumstances of his appointment.

This view given to lawyers here at the American Bar Association's annual meeting by a one-time top administration aide, William D. Ruckelshaus.

Mr. Ruckelshaus, who has held the posts of Environmental Protection Agency head, acting chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and deputy U.S. Attorney General, said that concern over public confidence in "fairness" and "justice" could be a prime factor in Mr. Jaworski's decision to prosecute Mr. Nixon.

"It will be difficult for him not to prosecute because of what might be public misunderstanding," lawyer Ruckelshaus insisted. "Had Archibald Cox remained as special prosecutor, he would now be freer to make this independent decision than [Mr.] Jaworski."

Negative reaction

"Jaworski lacks that type of independence because of the circumstances of his appointment," the former Justice Department official reasoned. (Mr. Cox was fired by President Nixon in a confrontation over the release of White House tapes last October. Almost immediate negative public reaction to his dismissal forced the hiring of Mr. Jaworski.)

"So while Jaworski was free to prosecute, due to a prior arrangement with the White House, oddly enough he is now not as free to not prosecute," Mr. Ruckelshaus added.

The former federal official further said that the weight of public opinion, and the perception of the "system of

justice" by the American people, may not only ultimately decide Mr. Nixon's legal fate but that of others involved in the Watergate affair.

If the ex-president is granted immunity from prosecution, what about the many co-conspirators, some of whom are already serving jail sentences? Mr. Ruckelshaus asked.

Public pressure

He suggested that the issue might best be decided by Congress (rather than the special prosecutor) but admitted he is not certain that federal lawmakers legally have the power to grapple with it.

Answering questions posed by members of the "young lawyers' section" here, Mr. Ruckelshaus made these points:

• It was public pressure, resulting from an erosion of trust, which prodded the resignation of President Nixon (rather than a loss of congressional base as suggested by the ex-president).

"I received more than 4,000 letters from all over the U.S. after the discharge of Archibald Cox," he said.

"The reaction was strong and immediate. Almost all of them seemed to say that somehow the President had put himself above the law," Mr. Ruckelshaus explained.

Best choice?

• In calling for "open government," President Ford is making a good start in recouping public trust in government. "This issue is absolutely essential for continuation of a free society," the former White House aide stressed.

• Former U.S. Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson (his ex-boss) would be the best choice for vice-president. Mr. Richardson cited Mr. Richardson's prime assets as "raw ability, integrity, and wisdom."

"He would also give President Ford access to the intellectual community — something he might find very valuable," he added.

China's links with West stir internal contention

By John Barria
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
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Peking — The publication of a renewed warning against the dangers of "foreign worshiping" and "wholesale Westernization" suggests that the nature and extent of China's relations with the West is still a matter of contention on the domestic scene. This is so despite recent indications that the wider political struggle that has been waging for the past year is beginning to yield to pleas for unity and reconciliation.

The strain of touchy nationalism that surfaced briefly earlier in the year, occasioning widespread concern among Western diplomats, is forcefully revived in a lengthy article in the August issue of the Communist Party's principal ideological journal, Red Flag. It is not clear, however, whether the article represents the opening of a new offensive by militants anxious to put a distance into China's relations with the West or simply an exercise in ideological posturing that is not intended to have any practical effect on present policies.

History traced

The ostensible purpose of the article is to demonstrate how reactionaries throughout modern Chinese history, from mandarins at the Manchu court down to the Communists' own disgraced Defense Minister, Lin Piao, combined worship of the ancient sage Confucius with the advocacy of foreign influences. This, of course, ties the article neatly into the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the anti-rightist drive that has been in progress since last fall.

"The criminal intent of reactionaries at home and abroad has been to make all the people of China slaves to foreign powers," the article declares in one key passage. Later on, as though to emphasize that it is no abstract historical exercise, it adds that efforts to reinforce reactionary schemes at home by opening the door to increased foreign influences may continue in China for a long time to come.

Lin criticized

In the case of Lin Piao — said to have been killed in a plane crash in 1971 while fleeing the country in the wake of an abortive coup — the chosen instrument of foreign domination is identified as the Soviet Union. In the articles retelling the official accounts of his demise, Mr. Lin is presented as having planned to install himself as "a vassal king under the nuclear umbrella of the new czars of Soviet revisionism."

However, the thrust of the article appears to be more of a warning against the dangers of an excessive

Western influence on China, rather than of a sellout to the Soviet Union. Chairman Mao Tse-tung's warning against "wholesale Westernization," which antedates the post-Cultural Revolution approach to the West by many years, is quoted at some length. Accompanying comments make it clear that the aspect of the current situation that is of particular concern is the heavy importation of Western technology.

Independence accented

"Facts show," the article says, "that a state that is not independent economically cannot be independent politically. . . . In the future we will continue to persist in the principle of keeping the initiative in our own hands and working with our own efforts, firmly opposing the philosophy of servitude. As if that were not a sufficient manifest of nationalist sentiment, a proud conclusion invites all Chinese and foreign reactionaries to 'tremble before the Chinese People.'"

Diplomats confident

Only time will tell what if anything this portends for China's relations with the West but diplomats here are generally confident that the amiable attitude of the past few years will prevail for the foreseeable future. They base their confidence not so much on the assurances the Chinese have given to this effect — believing with the Chinese that it is not what a government says that matters so much as what it does — but on what might be called the Soviet imperative — the necessity for Peking to have benign relations with the West so long as the enmity with Moscow continues.

Maddox way ahead, still faces runoff

By John Dillin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta — Colorful, controversial, conservative Lester G. Maddox once again appears on the rise in Southern politics in the United States.

Battling 11 other Democratic candidates, some of them heavily financed, Mr. Maddox ran an easy first in the Aug. 13 party primary in his bid for a comeback as Georgia's governor.

The heavy Maddox vote, about 35 percent, makes him the man-to-beat in the Sept. 3 runoff, even though his opponent will be one of the state's most popular Democrats, George D. Busbee, majority leader in the state House of Representatives, who received about 22 percent of the vote.

The Maddox appeal

Strong opponents are nothing new to Lieutenant Governor Maddox, who gained fame a decade ago when he waged a lone struggle against federal attempts to integrate his Atlanta restaurant, the Pickrick.

Since his conversion from restaurateur to politician, the Maddox appeal has fascinated political scientists and sociologists. They have polled, interviewed, and analyzed the Georgia electorate to learn his secrets.

They have found his supporters equally vocal and numerous in big cities and rural crossroads, and among rich and poor. Surprising to some political scientists, Mr. Maddox also appears to have gained support from a growing number of blacks.

Analysts now wonder, however, whether Mr. Maddox's opponents will coalesce behind attorney Busbee, or



UPI photo

Candidate Lester Maddox 'somehow taps a reservoir of (Deep South) sentiment'

will give the Lieutenant Governor sufficient support to push him over the decisive 50 percent mark. The incumbent, Gov. Jimmy Carter, is ineligible to succeed himself.

Political significance

Win or lose, analysts consider Mr. Maddox one of the South's most colorful, and perhaps most significant, political figures.

Anthony M. Orum, a sociologist, says Mr. Maddox, "like George Wallace, somehow taps a reservoir of sacred sentiment that exists in the Deep South."

Professor Orum, who was formerly at Emory University in Decatur, Ga., and now teaches at the University of Texas, conducted an analysis of Maddox supporters during his term as governor from 1967 through 1971.

Both Mr. Orum and Katherine Rudder, a political scientist at the University of Georgia who has conducted statewide polls on Mr. Maddox, say his appeal extends well beyond his stand for segregation of the races.

Mr. Maddox gives his voter appeal a religious touch. He frequently mentions God and the Bible in his speeches.

And he makes an economic appeal. He champions the "little man," and refers to his own humble beginnings and his struggle to build his successful Pickrick restaurant, which he sold after it was forcefully integrated.

And his appeal is patriotic. The U.S. flag, the founding fathers, the Constitution — all get frequent praise.

The Orum study found the Maddox appeal was strongest among lower-income people of fundamentalist religious beliefs and among those with lesser education. These are people who generally would revere tradition and resist change.

Wider acceptance

This year's poll by Dr. Rudder indicates the Maddox appeal now is reaching into middle- and upper-income families and includes thousands of persons with good education. Liberal big cities as well as tradi-

tional rural towns give Mr. Maddox almost equal support.

The lieutenant governor, says Dr. Rudder, taps a host of strong Southern sentiments — "populism . . . racism . . . one man vs. the government."

On top of this, the Maddox style is captivating — whether he is hammering it up by riding a bicycle backwards around the state capitol or tangling in debate on a difficult issue. "He has a zest for life not exuded by any other candidate in this election," says Dr. Rudder.

His speeches are really sermons on America, on God, on old-fashioned ways and morality.

Addressing this week's state convention of the Daughters of America, Mr. Maddox referred at one point or another to Moses, Joshua, David and Solomon from the Bible; Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, and John Adams among the founding fathers; and he denounced today's politicians who are "talking of socialism . . . illegal drugs . . . alcoholism . . . pornography."

سكينة بن الامال

Bus strike rattles L.A. transit bid

By David Winder
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles
A three-day-old bus strike in Los Angeles, where the automobile is king of the road, is clouding the city's bright hopes for a large-scale rapid transit system.

All that Los Angeles needs to qualify for a multi-billion dollar mass transit system is a "yes" vote on a 1 percent sales tax proposal Nov. 5.

But with more than half a million Los Angeles bus passengers forced to hitch rides or form car pools, the strike is starting to sour some city residents' attitudes about mass transit.

According to Mayor Tom Bradley and city transport officials, if the strike is prolonged it could deal a crushing blow to southern California's hopes for an improved rapid transit system for a long time to come.

Parties far apart

At this writing, the Southern California Rapid Transit District (SCRTD) management and the striking unions are so far apart that little hope is given for an early settlement.

Some 8,700 drivers and mechanics walked off their jobs, idling 1,889 buses early Monday morning.

The mechanics want a 35 percent pay increase in one year, the drivers seek a 46 percent jump over two years.

The way the management costs it all out — taking other demands into account — the strikers are, in effect, shooting for a 125 percent increase.

The drivers also say they are far worse off than their San Francisco colleagues, and that they rate only 10th on the national wage scale even though the SCRTD is the fourth largest in the United States.

Traffic picking up

The SCRTD had been picking up passenger support all along the way during the strike.

Thanks to a cheaper fare, down from 60 cents to 25 cents and the energy crisis, the local transportation authority has increased passenger loads 23 percent in a year from some 500,000 to its present 680,000. Under the rapid transit plan, the system would be expanded even further with another 1,000 buses added to the fleet.

The real prize is the building of 145 miles of high-speed, high-capacity transit lines that would link not only downtown Los Angeles but also range from the San Fernando Valley and Orange County. Some 80 percent of the projected \$8 billion to \$10 billion cost would come from federal funds. They could be matched by sales tax money and other local revenues.

Mayor Bradley, who has been giving transit a plug whenever he can, said who is just back from inspecting the Toronto and Montreal systems, said recently: "We have talked about rapid transit for 50 years. Now the time to stop talking has come. This is a time for action."

The big question here, though, is whether a prolonged bus strike will throw an unexpected monkey wrench into the rapid transit gears.



By Paul Conklin

Coal miners pause to remember fellow miners lost, while negotiators prepare for tough bargaining

Coal mine shutdown: 12.3 million tons stay put

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
The United States will lose some 12.3 million tons of coal next week as the result of a threatened shutdown by 190,000 miners in about 1,200 mines.

The shutdown is part of a tough campaign by the United Mine Workers (UMW) union to win higher pay in upcoming bargaining talks — and at a time when the U.S. still needs coal to help with its continuing energy shortages.

The shutdown is fully legal. It is in memory of the 100,000 miners who have lost their lives or fallen ill, on the job since 1900. Two such shutdowns a year (a total of ten days) are allowed under UMW contracts with the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association.

Bargaining strategy

A memorial shutdown of the entire industry is rare — except in a wage-bargaining year. The shutdowns become strategic when the size of coal stock piles above ground become a factor in contract talks.

Arnold R. Miller, the UMW's mil-

litary rank-and-file president, and other UMW officials in Washington and in the coal field have been watching for weeks the steady build up of industry and utility coal reserves.

Orders have been heavy and urgent as they always are in a contract year. Coal users wary of mine shutdowns try to buy ahead to be protected if there is a strike or if a settlement lifts coal prices. According to a union official, "the name of the game in a strike situation is how much coal is on the ground. Both sides recognize that."

90-day supply

Earlier in the summer, most utilities had accumulated a 90-day supply, a comfortable backlog but one that had been worked down in peak electric usage in the hot summer months.

By the time a Nov. 12 contract deadline comes, utilities as a whole probably will be down to a 30-day to

80-day supply — depending on how many days of production are lost in memorial or other mine shutdowns.

Steel mills are also big coal users and may even have shorter reserves by fall. There is a growing concern in Washington about any losses in production at this time.

Earlier this week, Mr. Miller dropped what could be the UMW's first heavy shoe — the shutdown during the week of Aug. 19.

The price paid

"At a time when coal miners are being asked to double or even triple coal production, it is important to pause and remember the price miners have paid throughout the century to insure the nation an adequate supply of coal," Mr. Miller said.

"We do not intend to pay that price again," he added. Seventy-three miners were killed in 1973.

The union said its memorial period also is being called in honor of the

miners maimed by accident or ravished by black-lung disease. The UMW is making stronger health and accident protection a top priority — and potentially expensive — demand in bargaining this year.

Talks just beginning

Although Mr. Miller proposed last January that contract talks get under way quickly because of the important and controversial issues coming up, negotiations are just beginning.

The UMW is still putting its demands into final form and drafting supporting position papers on the need for contract gains and the union's assessment of the industry's ability to pay the high cost.

In addition to health and safety demands that operators say would run up costs, hold down productivity, require excessive manpower, and lead to shutdowns, the UMW wants a 60 percent increase in wages that now average \$50 a day, cost-of-living protection of miners' pay, a big increase in the operators' payment to the UMW pension and welfare fund, and sharp increases in sick leave and other benefits.

Russians demanding brand-name products

By Leo Grulow
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
The trademark is entering into its own here. Editorials and news stories have been encouraging the public's demand for brand-name items.

One of the paradoxes here is the coexistence of goods-hungry customers on one side of the counter and an accumulation of unsold items on the shelves behind the counter. The trouble is not price or lack of money, but low quality and rising consumer expectations.

Buyers who used to snatch up any refrigerator, electric shaver, or television set they could get now reject all but known brands with established reputations.

Word-of-mouth advice

The consumer grades brands by experience and word-of-mouth advice.

A state quality seal was introduced for approved brands seven years ago, but the Literary Gazette says that of the 12,500 items awarded the seal thus far, fewer than 1 percent are consumer goods. The remainder are machines and other producer goods.

A reader's letter to the newspaper Socialist Industry adds that 30 shoe models hold the state seal, but serially manufactured shoes of these models fail to live up to the quality of the samples on the basis of which the seal was awarded.

The letter to Socialist Industry proposed that advertising be divorced from the manufacturers' or retailers' control and serve to rate brands independently in the consumers' interest.

No explanation offered

At present, ads advise the public to buy TV sets, for example, that carry a

brand name, but they do not explain the merits of the brand. Many ads promote items which need no advertising, such as ice cream or the airline industry, and occasionally ads promote goods which are not available in the shops.

A monthly magazine, the Commercial Herald, was started in 1972 to appraise consumer goods, but it is aimed at manufacturers and marketing personnel rather than at a wide readership such as Consumer Reports reaches in the United States.

Another magazine, New Products, is like a Sears, Roebuck catalog, featuring recommended new items in four-color illustration, but without comparison ratings.

Newspapers take aim

Daily newspapers, however, do not hesitate to berate individual brands in scathing language. They print frequent letters of complaint from readers.

The airing of complaints nevertheless leaves the buyer with little choice.

A reader writes to the Izvestia Sunday supplement that she spent more than 45 rubles (about \$68) for two pairs of shoes which turned out to have defective heels and soles that came apart after a few days wear. If a pickpocket robbed her, she could complain to the police, she says. But what of the thousands of consumers robbed by such low-grade goods?

Customarily, when such a complaint is printed, the newspaper follows up a few weeks later with a report of a refund, an apology from the manufacturer, or his pledge of improved output.

But the shops in Severo-Donetsk, where the shoe customer lives, stock only the one brand of shoes, made by the Voroshilovgrad Shoe Company. Without a plentiful supply of competing brands, the consumer will have to go on complaining.

*India's 'brain drain' to U.S.

Continued from Page 1

Not so, say others. The doctors and nurses may depart, but they send back far more funds to their home folks in India than the Indian Government ever invested in their education. So there is a rupee gain, not a loss, involved.

Moreover, experts here question whether India actually is prepared to absorb all its own professional graduates. It already has a surplus of trained people in the cities.

Where India needs and wants them is in its 500,000 small villages. Yet the villages offer an educated professional man almost nothing in facilities or financial return.

Uncle Sam smiles

The U.S. Government, meanwhile, feels it needs more doctors, nurses, dietitians, veterinarians, and public health experts than it now has. So it smiles at qualified applicants, here and elsewhere.

How many are coming? In India in 1973, Uncle Sam issued 8,000 immigration visas, plus 4,000 to visitors

who adjusted their status after arrival. Total, 12,000.

Under present American regulations, the permitted ceiling is 20,000 a year from any one country in the Eastern Hemisphere, or 170,000 overall from the area, whichever figure is reached first.

Doors closing

In 1972 India sent 17,000 to the U.S. This year officials expect 17,000 again. But in 1973, U.S. officials tightened the requirements because of economic conditions in the states. One result was 5,000 fewer Indian doctors and nurses.

Britain and Canada are other favorite Indian destinations. They are regarded as easy places to make a living. But Canada now is difficult for Indian applicants. And Britain has closed its door. Both were being inundated by Indians as Commonwealth members.

Meanwhile, don't forget Indian students. In 1973 there were 11,000 in the United States, more than any other foreign nationality.

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Flood relief limited for Bangladesh

Low U.S. grain reserves curtail aid

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Depletion of American food reserves is placing sharp limits on U.S. relief for the People's Republic of Bangladesh, where floods have inundated more than half the land.

The government of Bangladesh has asked the United States for 500,000 tons of grains in emergency relief supplies, but U.S. authorities are considering shipments of 200,000 in addition to supplies previously planned.

The reasons for the conservative American response are implicit in the decline of U.S. wheat reserves:

Department of Agriculture figures show 21 million tons for 1972, 11.2 million tons for 1973, and probably 6 million tons this year. Officials had hoped a good wheat crop this year would send reserves back to about 11.2 million tons, but the crop will be less than expected, and emergency demands such as the one from Bangladesh continue.

Monsoons came early

Bangladesh's disaster began when the monsoon rains came about one month early, in early July, and the three huge rivers that converge in Bangladesh — the Ganges, the Brahmaputra, and the Meghna — and innumerable tributaries, swelled out of control.

Every Bengali child learns to swim almost as soon as he can walk, for annual floods are part of this country's way of life. But this year's floods are believed the worst in 100 years and have taken an estimated 2,000 lives.

But this is only the beginning of the disaster. Bangladesh authorities say the rushing waters have uprooted rice seedlings and destroyed stores of seeds, so that subsequent crops will be affected and famine will threaten when the waters recede. Bangladesh Ambassador Hossain Ali estimates total losses, including damage to the flood-control levees and in 14 submerged cities at \$3.5 billion.

An evaluation by the American Embassy in Dacca received here Monday night said it still could not gather full information, but the floods had created an "extreme situation."

Cyclone followed

This disaster is one of an incredible series that has befallen this nation of 75 million since the last great flood of 1970. Hard on the heels of that flood came a cyclone and tidal wave that are said to have taken 300,000 lives. Then came internal civil strife, with Bengali guerrillas harassing the Army of Pakistan, which was at war with India. Three million persons are said to have died in that conflict.

Independence in December, 1971, found Bangladesh weakened economically and dependent on 3 million tons of imported grain per year. The United States regularly supplied a substantial portion of this need.

For the moment starvation is not yet a problem in Bangladesh, and health problems are just beginning. It is the future that public officials are concerned about.

The rains are continuing and will probably not end until October. The extent of damage will appear when the waters recede.



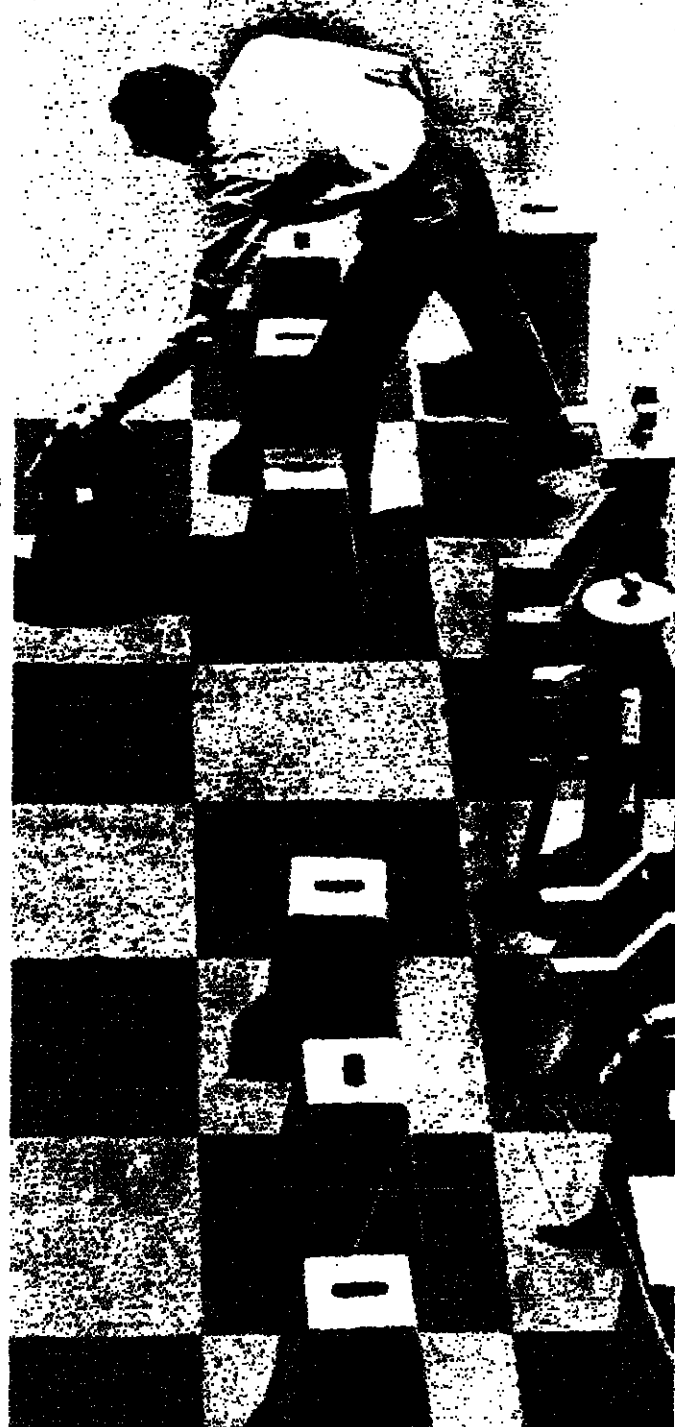
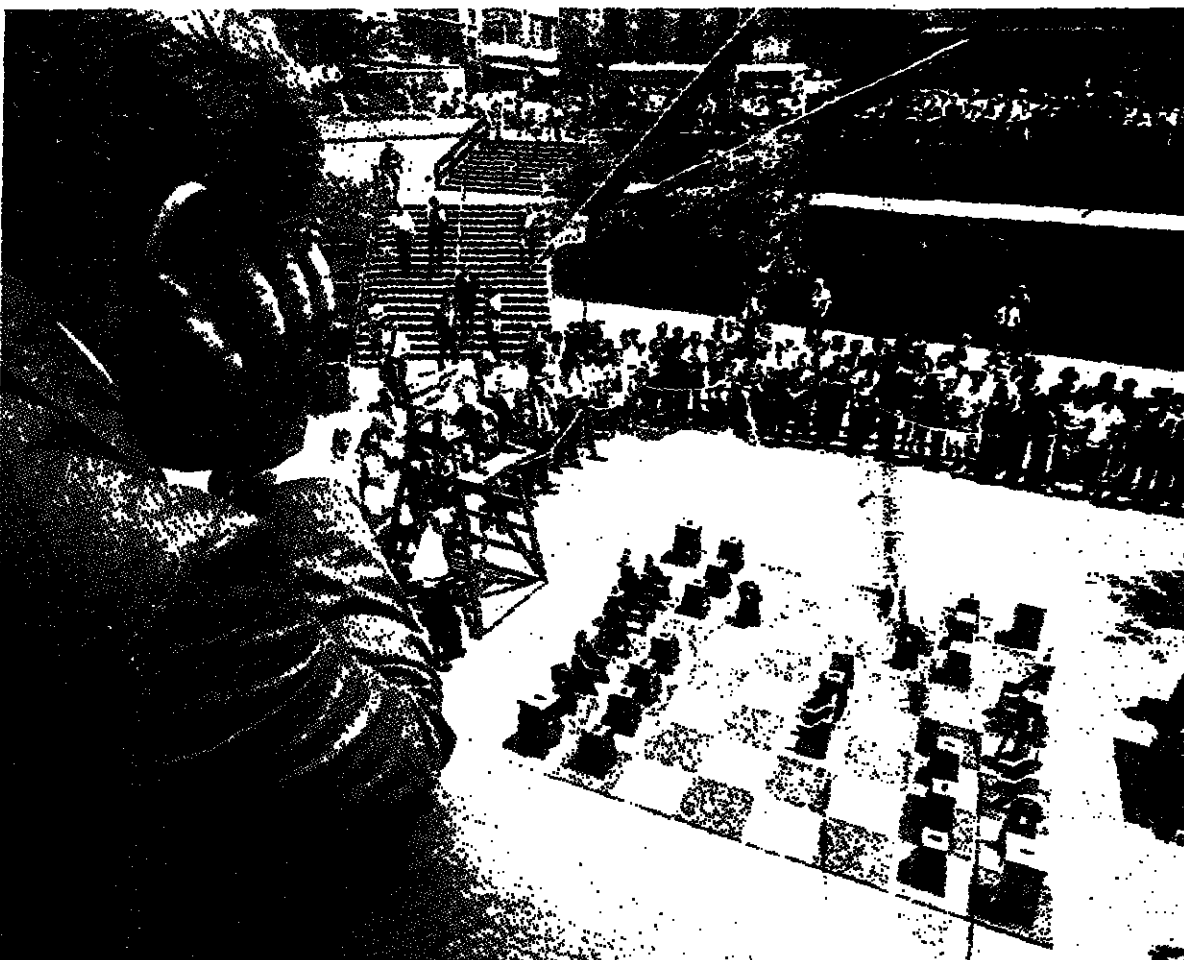
CHESS THE PLAZA

By Edward Pieratt, staff photographer

Masters clash—on a grand scale

Chessmen have moved from the living room to the open air. And grown. In a tournament staged recently at Rockefeller Center in New York, master players sit perched like lifeguards or tennis judges, calling out their moves to board assistants, who execute the unfolding strategy. The chess pieces are hand-carved — white from maple and black from mahogany — and weigh 10 to 35 pounds each. Some of the pieces stand as high as three feet. The outdoor chess set was fashioned by Elmer J. Tangerman, a retired McGraw-Hill

employee who held major editorial positions on five of the company's publications in his 40-year career. As the match progresses, the sun pours down and a gentle wind rustles the trees in the midsummer heat of the city. "Knight to king's bishop three," booms the amplified voice of one of the players. A step, the movement of a strong left arm, and a new tactical situation emerges — clear to everyone in the crowd. The next step? Howard Cosell and instant replays?



Moscow courts Somalia and South Yemen

By Paul Wohl
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

Anticipating the reopening of the Suez Canal, Moscow has strengthened its position in two countries which control the Indian Ocean entrance to the Red Sea — South Yemen with the port of Aden, once the world's fourth largest refueling station, and Somalia

on the African shore of the Gulf of Aden.

Recent developments are:
• A high-level delegation from South Yemen visited Moscow three weeks ago accompanied significantly by a good Soviet press.

• Earlier Somalia and the Soviet Union signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation in the Somali capital of Mogadishu, less than one hour's flying time from Aden.

The important delegation from South Yemen, led by the general secretary of the ruling National Front, Abdel Fatah Ismail, was in the Soviet Union from July 19-24 for talks with veteran Politburo member Mikhail A. Suslov and other leaders.

The communiqué on the visit pledged the U.S.S.R. to continued economic aid, to supporting the "peaceful unification of the Yemenite people [south and north] and to the anti-imperialist foreign policy of the People's Democratic Republic [South Yemen]."

The two countries also confirmed their respect for "the sovereign right of each state to its national riches." In the case of South Yemen, this would mean oil, if it is found there.

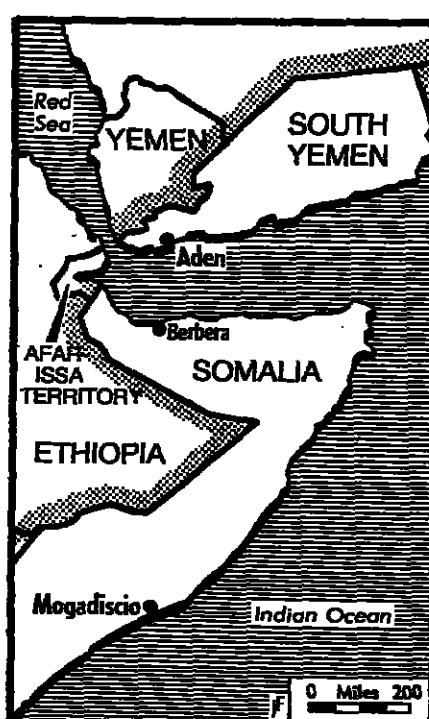
Group hints interest

The variety of Soviet officials who accompanied the Yemenites to the airport hints at the gamut of Soviet interests in South Yemen. Among them were President Nikolai V. Podgorny, alternate Politburo member and long-time Armament Minister Dmitry F. Ustinov, Deputy Defense Minister Ivan G. Pavlovsky, and Minister of the Petrochemical Industry Viktor S. Fedorov.

A little more than a week before the South Yemen delegation arrived in Moscow, President Podgorny, flanked by the First Deputy Defense Minister, Gen. Sergei Sokolov, signed the treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Somalis.

Three thousand military advisers now are stationed in Somalia, which the Soviets for years have been trying to draw into their orbit.

President Podgorny during his visit called Somalia "the lighthouse pointing the way to the African peoples



fighting for national and social liberty."

"The treaty of alliance of July 11 has opened up new prospects for further all-round cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and Somalia," wrote Pravda on July 14. "Imperialism," the paper said, "will not relinquish its positions without a struggle."

Somalia for years has wanted weapons against its neighbors. The Ethiopian province of Ogaden contains rich oil deposits which the Somalis would like to grab. In 1963 Mogadishu asked the United States and several West European countries for arms credits to the tune of \$10 million to \$15 million. The request was refused. Then the Soviets came through with an unconditional \$30 million credit.

At that time Somalia had an army of 4,000 poorly equipped warriors. Today, the Soviet-trained army counts 17,000 men with 34 MIGs, several hundred armored vehicles and SAM-3 rockets. In Mogadishu the Soviets have built a modern airport. A second naval base is under construction at Ras Kiambon.

On the opposite side of the Gulf of

Aden, South Yemen, a former British colony and protectorate, which became independent in 1967, is extremely poor. But it claims to be "one of the bases of revolution in the 'third world' and especially in the Arab peninsula."

The Democratic Republic's main asset is the port of Aden, which prior to 1967 was visited by about 600 ships a month. At present the traffic is down to 60 to 70 ships, according to one of the editors of the respected French biweekly Est & Ouest, who recently returned from South Yemen.

The country is run dictatorially along the same lines as the Soviet Union was in the Stalin era. The ubiquitous secret police is manned by East Germans. The Soviets have several hundred "advisers" on the spot and military equipment, including several MIG-21's.

A party militia is run by Cubans, trained against the Arabian climate, who help to "defend" the border against North Yemen and Saudi Arabia, where South Yemen guerrillas make frequent incursions.

Soviet naval units

There always are two or three Soviet naval units in the port of Aden, which is said to be in relatively good condition. Once the Suez Canal is reopened, Aden could soon again function at full capacity.

The Soviets have improved the port. A new ship-repair yard has been built. The bunker facilities are intact. British Petroleum still has an oil refinery in Aden which has not been nationalized; its payments to the Yemenite state cover two-thirds of the republic's budget.

Both Somalia and South Yemen are ruled by socialist revolutionaries. Somalia's dictator-president admires Lenin as "a great revolutionary leader, statesman, and philosopher." In South Yemen a "troika," of former anti-British guerrillas, has a reputation of dogmatic intransigence and incorruptibility. Their political objective is to take over North Yemen and to turn Aden into a third-world revolutionary capital alongside Havana, Hanoi, and Pyongyang.

Surging economy helps few in Haiti

By James Nelson Goodrich
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Boistered by a burgeoning assembly industry and a steady rise in tourism, Haiti's lagging economy is showing signs of recovery from 15 years of depression.

Never a very buoyant affair, the Haitian economy flagged badly during the chaotic 14-year rule of the late President Francois Duvalier and actually went backward. Now, the trend seems to be reversing itself.

Actually, the economy has slipped nowhere to go but up.

And, up it is going — according to a variety of barometers here:

• Exports of assembled-in-Haiti products surged almost 100 percent in 1973 over 1972 to a total of more than \$32 million. Projections for 1974 and 1975 suggest similar increases. Moreover, inflation has very little to do with these increases. Taken against the 1970 tally of \$8 million in assembly exports, the current totals are impressive.

• Tourism totals for early 1974 show a near 50 percent increase over 1973, which was a relatively good year itself. There had been concern that fuel shortages and economic difficulties in the United States might reverse the trend of increasing tourism, and in fact a slowdown in tourist arrivals in late 1973 cut significantly into expectations for the year. That problem seems to have corrected itself.

All of this has Haitian officials and foreign observers here saying that the country is now out of the slump of earlier years. Some of the credit is given to the late Dr. Duvalier's son, Jean-Claude, who assumed the presidency on the passing of his father in 1971.

But observers are quick to add that any upset in the political stability that the young President has fostered could upset the economic improvement.

"The economy here is so fragile that it cannot take serious shocks easily," a foreign resident commented. "If Jean-Claude should at some point feel uneasy about potential opposition and as a result impose a heavy hand on society, as his father did, the economy would immediately feel the effect."

"The gains in the three years Jean-Claude has been in office are impressive, to be sure, but they are only a drop in the bucket as far as what is needed. Haiti is still very, very backward."

This point is stressed over and over again by bankers, businessmen, and others who comment on the Haitian economy. The current economic boom, or "boomlet," as one banker termed it, is doing little or nothing for the impoverished masses of Haitians who comprise more than 95 percent of the population.

In fact, one of the big problems in both the assembly industry and tourism booms is the failure of each to materially benefit from the vast majority of the people. "Just a few people are making a lot of money," a Haitian businessman said, "with very little of it spilling over to the majority."

Still, with this caution in mind, many observers here are nevertheless encouraged by developments.

More than 150 United States firms now are involved in the assembly business. Most of them have come since 1970. While a variety of products are assembled, textile assembly is the most important, but since 1972 electronic and mechanical assembly has increased sharply. The hand stitching of baseballs and softball continues to be an extremely important part of the work.

The use of Haiti's abundant "off-shore" labor force, an army of mostly unemployed and unskilled people, is a continuing trend, one of the assembly industry leaders said, "because it is relatively inexpensive labor and because it is highly adaptable. Nowhere else in the Caribbean, or for that matter in the Western Hemisphere, can you find so willing a work force."

That view is echoed by many people running the assembly plants here, which now employ about 25,000 workers — 15,000 permanently, with the remainder being seasonal and in training. But the unemployed work force totals 1.2 million.

The importance of the assembly industry is emphasized by government reports showing that only retail commerce employs more Haitians in the Port-au-Prince area.

Tourism, for its part, is growing with wide benefits in some new employment, spending, and construction work. Hotels here are generally full. "We increased our April and May totals this year," one hotel owner said, "and so far we have been better than anytime in the last decade."

If the present trend continues, tourist officials here expect a 1974 total of approximately 250,000 tourists, up sharply from the previous record of 165,000 registered in 1972. It may not reach the 250,000 level, officials here admit, but they see it breaking 200,000 easily and establishing a new record.

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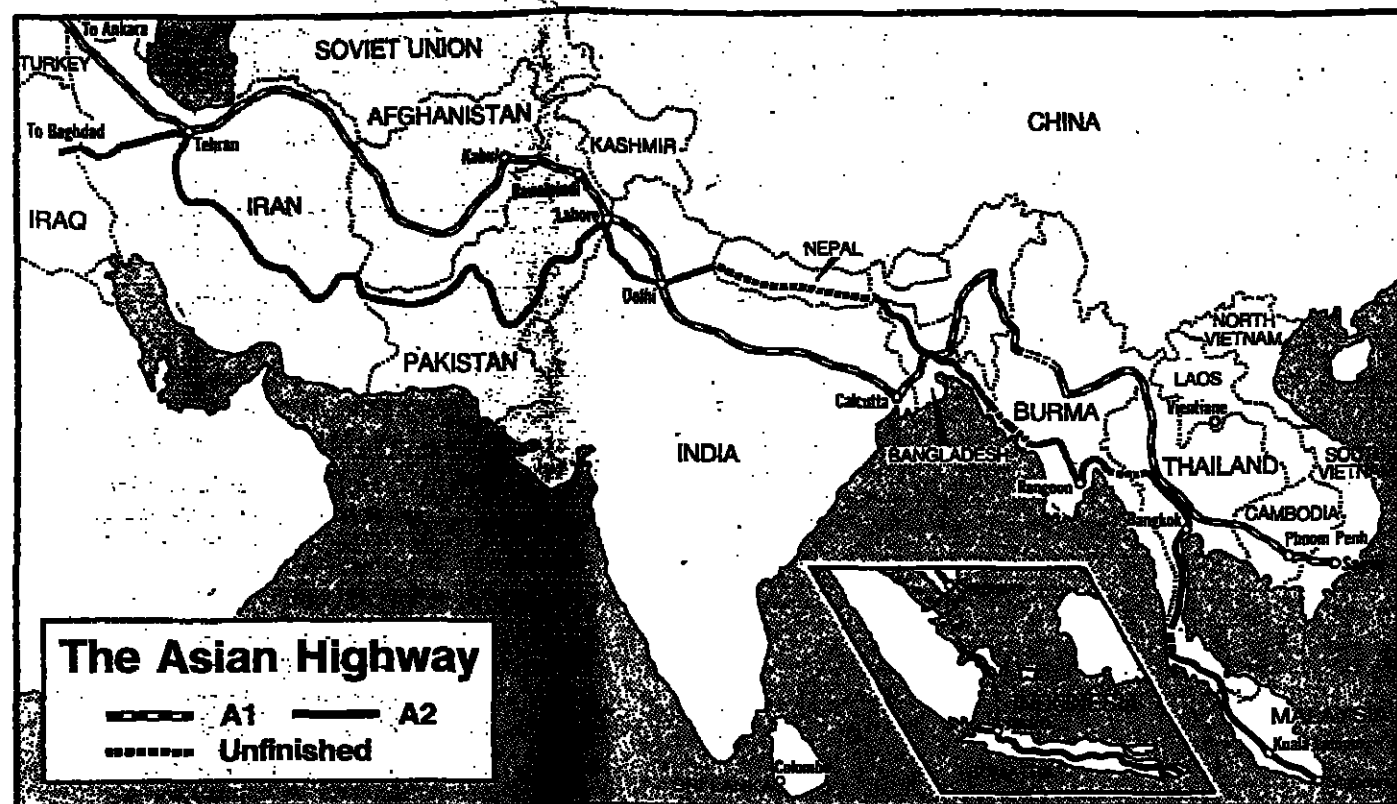
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By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

An unfulfilled dream

Two routes were mapped for the Asian highway in the late 1960's — A-1 and A-2. Long stretches of the roads already exist, but vital segments have never been built because of national rivalries and political troubles. The overall project remains a dream on the mappers' drawing boards.

Asian highway remains cul-de-sac

By Alan Chalkley
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The Asian Highway, whose engineers dreamed of driving from Singapore clear through to Western Europe, has ended up as a gigantic cul-de-sac — for the time being, at least.

ESCAP, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, has abolished the permanent coordinating committee through which participating countries consulted on plans for the mammoth road scheme. This means simply that the project has been placed in a "pending" file.

At first sight, the move seems shortsighted. The goal of being able to drive (and ship goods) by road all the way from Western Europe to Singapore and Saigon and back is a good one.

The expensive nature of air freight and the dilatory and monopolistic nature of sea freight, with the bulk-breaking required in both these methods, suggest a complete road system would have provided healthy competition.

Turkey to Singapore

When the idea got off the ground in 1969, the highway was designed to run from Turkey through Iran, Pakistan (with spurs to Afghanistan), India (spurs to Sri Lanka), Bangladesh, Burma, Thailand (spurs to Vietnam, Phnom Penh, and Saigon), Malaysia, and Singapore. Ferries would carry motor transport across to the southern tip of Sumatra and on to Java.

The most successful participants have been the West Asian nations of Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan, where the road system is almost complete. India's sections are within striking distance of completion. The roads from Thailand down to Singapore and up to Vientiane, in Laos, are in good shape.

But the bad gaps remain. One is Burma, where the highways are only dotted lines on a map, drawn as promises. There has been almost no development — and Burma does not attend ESCAP meetings. The other gap is across the battle-scarred plains and hills and mighty rivers of Cambodia and South Vietnam.

Hanoi would resist

The road engineers face a challenge (but not an impossible one) across the mountain-ribbed terrain of Burma. One planned route runs uncomfortably close to the tangle of tribal and political tensions in the Golden Triangle, near China. And in Indo-China, the problem is that Hanoi would resist any main transport routes that ran east-west — the North Vietnamese strategy being to build north-south roads through Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam.

There are also problems on the West Asian side. Between Iran and Pakistan lie the rebellious Pathan peoples who look to Afghanistan (and therefore to Russia) for help in attaining independence. Iran's western border looks into Iraq (which is Moscow-oriented).

The Soviet Union would very much like to have good roads, and friendly police and customs posts, running

from Afghanistan into India and so into the Indian Ocean, both for trade and for strategic purposes. Afghanistan alone would like its own clear way to the Iranian coast for foreign trade (via an independent Pushtunistan, for instance).

In this situation, which may not be peacefully compromised for decades, none of these countries will feel comfortable about good road communications; each will place serious obstacles in the way of free trade along these routes.

Not for tourists only

The building of four-lane highways merely for busloads of tourists is not the name of the game. In fact, one of the objections to the Asian Highway has been that it would bring a flood of hippies. The name of the game is bringing goods back and forth from door to door, instead of via the cumbersome shipping lanes or by expensive air freight.

It was a well-run campaign in its day. The ESCAP (then called ECAFE) coordinating committee was in the hands of skilled public relations men who produced some beautiful maps backed by good promotion material — the "joining of friendly hands across the continents." And if the plans had been played out as visualized, the Highway would have been completed and roaring with traffic by now.

In a world of politics and racial rivalry, it would have been wasteful to plan and finance the project at that time. But the vehicle is still there when interested parties are ready.

Police efforts increase as incidents do Defusing the terrorist bombers

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bomb squad Sgt. Terence McTigue is a big burly man with an open, freckled face, reddish hair, and not much use for heroics.

But when he is not shuffling papers at his desk he may be searching for explosives up in the torch of the Statue of Liberty or deactivating powerful and sophisticated car bombs planted by "Black September" guerrillas, or perhaps delicately removing the trigger from a pipe bomb found in Brooklyn or investigating an explosion at JFK International Airport.

Although some experts foresee a leveling off of the number of bombings in the U.S., underground newspapers and manuals — from "The Anarchist Cookbook" to "The Militant's Formulary" — still pour forth with details (not always accurate) on how to make bombs at home.

Ten years ago Terry McTigue was comparatively rare. Only a handful of police bomb squads kept their 24-hour alert for explosive packages and "infernal machines." The only police bomb training was offered by New York's own long-established squad.

Links forged

But the rash of bombings during the late 1960's and early '70's changed all that.

Now most U.S. cities have a full- or part-time bomb squad. Chicago has two — the police and fire department compete for explosive "honors."

And more recently, as extremist groups have reached out across the continent, and across national borders, bomb disposal and antiterrorist experts have drawn closer together and have forged their own national and international links.

Last year saw the first international symposium on terrorism held in England. American police experts also have visited Northern Ireland.

Campaign fizzles

The 1972-73 letter-bomb campaign (which started in Europe, spread to Canada, and fizzled out in New York) "brought home the fact that we've got to trade information... we're not isolated anymore," says Sergeant McTigue.

A couple of years ago American bomb specialists formed the International Association of Bomb Technicians and Investigators. The group has met twice to exchange information and expertise.

This national cooperation helps counter the activity of far-ranging groups such as the "Weather Underground." Apparently an offshoot of the Weathermen, the Weather Underground has claimed responsibility for three bombings so far this year.

National classes in bomb technology for the police (replacing the New York squad's efforts) were started in 1971 by the U.S. military at Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala.

Sifting know-how

In a sense these are the official counter to classes (which include Americans) on the politics and technology of bombing. Police sources say these are being taught in Latin America by North Koreans, North Vietnamese, and Cubans.

Two years ago the National Bomb Data Center was set up to accumulate bombing statistics and sift technical know-how. And a year ago Ron Newhouse, a leading bomb technician on the staff of the International Association of Chiefs of Police started an intelligence service for police forces that reprints and analyzes underground documents as

well as giving background information on international terrorist tactics and techniques.

Although the latest FBI bomb statistics show a slight increase in bombings over the past six months, FBI sources are not deeply concerned. "It's very difficult to try to predict trends in bombings," says one FBI specialist.

Anxiety expressed

But some other bomb experts express considerable anxiety. They note that until the past few months the three-year trend had been toward a reduction in bombings. Now this seems to be reversing.

Mr. Newhouse points to the revived Weather Underground campaign against government offices (San Francisco and Los Angeles) and big business (Gulf Oil Corporation in Pittsburgh) as well as last week's powerful blast that killed three persons at Los Angeles International Airport (for which no one has claimed responsibility).

California police sources confirm an increase in bombings there, but not enough yet to indicate a major campaign.

According to Tom Brodie, a well-known bomb disposal expert based in Miami, there has also been a slight increase in bombings coming from the Cuban and Haitian communities in Florida.

Sergeant McTigue suggests something is missing for a new spate of bombings: a cause.

The potential bombers, he thinks, lack a cause such as the Vietnam war, which galvanized opposition five years ago.

And with that reassurance he returns to sorting out New York's annual tally of 5,000 to 8,000 bomb threats and 600 or so "suspicious packages."

Studies find rural areas lagging in development

By the Associated Press

Ithaca, N.Y. — A Cornell University sociologist says rural areas are in trouble and the trend shows no sign of easing up. Paul R. Eberts of the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell says new policies for rural development are needed if rural areas "are to escape a vicious cycle of great needs and low resources."

"Rural-development policies, what there have been of them, have not been adequate to keep up with the growth of the rest of the system," Mr. Eberts said.

"From the standpoint of the average rural county, compared with the average urban or metropolitan counties in the Northeast, on most issues development policies have been failures," he said.

Mr. Eberts defined a rural area as a place with a population center of less than 10,000. He made his statements in a report recently published by the Northeast rural sociology committee of the Farm Foundation Program.

Mr. Eberts said studies of rural, urban, metropolitan, and suburban populations in New York State and throughout the Northeast indicate that, in terms of transportation, jobs, social service, and other opportunities, rural residents are worse off than those of other areas.

He said transportation links, business growth, and employment are stagnant in rural counties. He also noted that the number of rural newspapers is dwindling, information channels are becoming restricted, and fewer rural residents are participating in presidential elections.

Very cool: Kasper's Diagonal Desert Stripes at Bonwit's

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New opposition grows in India

At present it focuses on universities

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

A new opposition movement is under way in portions of India, and no one knows quite how far it might go. Led by Jayaprakash Narayan, himself a Sarvodaya leader, the new movement is still usually referred to as "JPS movement."

Its chief activity at the moment is taking place in the restive Indian state of Bihar. There it has been opposing the reopening of colleges and universities and the conducting of examinations. As a result, student clashes with police have occurred, with casualties ensuing.

"JPS movement" is taken seriously enough so that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi herself warned ruling Congress Party leaders that Mr. Narayan posed a challenge to the fundamental principles for which the Congress Party has always stood.

'Popular revolution'

The movement goes deeper than student unrest. According to the Hindustan Times newspaper, Mr. Narayan's concept is of "a popular revolution, a mass upsurge against the rot in the existing system — corruption, hoarding, electoral malpractices, educational chaos, an oppressive land system, etc."

In so doing, the newspaper adds, there is "no doubt that he is articulating the hopes, aspirations, anger, and frustration of millions of ordinary, decent people not only in Bihar but up and down the country."

The Narayan idea is to compel colleges to close for a year in a type of involuntary sabbatical that will provide time to rethink and refashion the education system as a starter.

Others jump on bandwagon

Already some other Indian parties are jumping on the Narayan bandwagon, even though their platforms seem quite different from Sarvodaya

ideals. Mrs. Gandhi pointed out Mr. Narayan could not claim moral principles while launching an agitation that was being exploited by antisocial elements.

One criticism of Mr. Narayan is that he has started a movement that seeks basic changes in Indian society but has provided no blueprint for his revolution.

Portions of his own Sarvodaya movement are opposed to violent political agitation on grounds that such tactics cannot solve India's problems. Sarvodaya is nonpolitical and dedicated to bringing about social revolution without violence.

This does not harmonize with Bihar students clashing with police, who have used baton charges, tear gas, and shooting to break up demonstrations.

Other opposition ineffectual

Opposition groups are legion in a nation as vast as India, but at the moment, they have proved ineffectual against Mrs. Gandhi and her Congress Party. Thus innovations such as Mr. Narayan's experiment attract considerable attention. The movement is no longer confined to Bihar. Congress Party officials, mean-

while, are zeroing in on Mr. Narayan. West Bengal Chief Minister Siddhartha Shankar Ray termed the movement "partyless democracy" and "absolute rubbish" although he respects Mr. Narayan personally.

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financial

Cities hard-hit as interest rates soar

By Martin Skala
Business-financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Upward-spiraling interest rates and unsettled bond markets are putting a fresh strain on operating budgets of many cities.

Big cities such as New York and Philadelphia, which make frequent trips to the financial markets to raise funds for mass transit, public housing, and capital improvements, are especially hard-hit by the escalating borrowing costs.

With their property base eroding and sales-tax revenues leveling off, city officials are reluctant to incur a mounting debt-servicing load. Speaking for the United States Conference of Mayors at recent Senate Finance Committee hearings, San Francisco Mayor Joseph L. Alioto said that city government borrowing costs had climbed 40 percent over the past four months, compelling many municipalities to "divert scarce city funds from essential operating needs to nonproductive interest payments."

Beame complained

Before the same forum, New York Mayor Abe Beame criticized the "heavy-handed use of monetary policy" to battle inflation. "The burden of meeting unprecedented costs of money falls too heavily on state and local governments," Mayor Beame complained.

Mayor Beame said his city might have to postpone needed projects and reduce vital services. If borrowing costs continue to mount. Two weeks ago New York had to pay a record 7.69 percent interest to raise \$25 million in long-term tax-exempt bonds.

To find buyers for its revenue-anticipation notes, which in normal times would cost the city less than long-term bonds, New York had to pay 8.59 percent interest last month. During the first seven months, the



UPI photos

Mayors Beame ...



... and Alioto

city's taxpayers incurred long-term interest costs of \$600 million, an amount equal to about one-third the federal aid the city expects to receive this fiscal year.

Plans reviewed

Although New York's fiscal woes are more severe than most cities', finance experts say that many municipalities with higher credit ratings have also had to reassess their borrowing plans. During July more than a dozen would-be borrowers had to postpone offerings because of a lack of bids by Wall Street underwriters or because the interest costs were judged to be excessive.

Several factors lead city and state governments to cut back their borrowing when interest rates climb to giddy heights.

Most important is the fact that officials do not want to saddle already burdened taxpayers with high borrowing costs long into the future. In many cases, major capital-improvement

projects can be delayed or spread over a longer time span, thereby reducing the immediate need for funds.

Rate limited

In addition more than a dozen states have some statutory rate ceiling which limits the interest they may pay on general obligation bonds. While these ceilings have been eased since the 1969-70 credit crunch, they still effectively bar many issuers from the long-term bond market when tax-exempt yields approach 7 percent.

The supply of funds going into tax-exempt bonds tends to decline during a money squeeze, when banks have their hands full accommodating business borrowers. Tax-exempt bonds are treated as a reserve asset by banks, and when credit is tight, banks often sell their municipal bonds to raise cash for business loans. High-income investors, who gravitate to-

ward tax-exempt securities when interest rates rise, don't buy in such large volume as banks and casualty insurance companies.

Diversity sought

For large users of credit, such as New York City, the lenders' desire to diversify investments makes it tougher to sell bonds or notes as interest rates climb.

The U.S. Conference of Mayors estimates that state and local governments will require over \$30 billion in long-term borrowing to finance needed capital projects in 1975, a 160 percent increase over 1970.

While spending on schools and highways is flattening out, outlays for sewage-treatment plants, mass-transit improvements, and health-care facilities are on the upswing. With double-digit inflation forcing up construction costs by more than 10 percent annually, any delays caused by financing difficulties only push up the eventual price tag of each project.

Proposals weighed

Meanwhile, Congress is studying several ways of increasing the flow of credit available to state and local governments. Proposals under discussion include:

• A federal municipal financing agency to issue taxable bonds and lend the proceeds to public bodies at lower rates. These loans could be secured with a lien on federal aid receivables.

• Giving state and local governments the option of issuing taxable securities, replacing federal tax exemption with a federal subsidy. Such an option would permit local authorities to issue bonds for either the taxable or tax-exempt market, whichever was most favorable.

• Acceleration of payments of federal revenue sharing and other funds owed local governments, reducing the pressure to tap the money markets for frequent short-term borrowings.

Antifreeze price heads up as supply dwindles

By Charles E. Dole
Automotive editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hold on to your wallet! Antifreeze is on the shortage list.

Come winter, it could be hard to find. And even if you do latch onto a gallon or two, the price could be higher than a lost balloon in a Fourth of July parade.

Why? Because it's far less profitable to make antifreeze than some other high-demand products, such as polyester fiber, plus the fact that at least one large producer, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., with about 10 percent of the market, is pulling out of the business.

So with a rising demand, at least one less major producer, and a more profitable use for the base product, ethylene glycol, prices are headed in one direction — up. Further, double-digit inflation is raising the temperatures of manufacturer and consumer alike.

Prices higher now

Union Carbide, with the biggest cut of the market, says its price to retailers is up some 40 percent over the controlled price of a year ago — from \$1.77 a gallon in the winter of 1973-74 to \$2.42 right now.

How much the retailer charges the motorist depends on the retailer and the market demand at the moment. Some predict the price could boil over the \$4-a-gallon mark.

Last year the shortfall of antifreeze was severe, even critical, in some parts of the United States. Part of the trouble was in production. Looking at the coming winter, a spokesman for Union Carbide says, "We don't foresee any production problems this year and we expect to have as much antifreeze on the market as we had last winter."

Supply problems expected

Yet with Du Pont going out of production and a higher demand than a year ago, some supply problems are expected.

What producers most fear is the prospect of hoarding, a sure way to dry up the supply.

A year ago one motorist arrived home and, parking his car in the driveway, walked to the garage and swung up the door. Inside, in a neat little stack, were six gallons of antifreeze. His wife explained:

"Well, I heard we were going to

have a shortage and I didn't want us to run out."

The motorist had enough antifreeze in the garage to last for many a year.

Permanent-type antifreeze is more than 90 percent ethylene glycol which, in turn, comes from petroleum. It is one more end-use product for black gold.

Distribution of output

About half of all ethylene glycol at the present time goes into antifreeze, 35 percent into polyester fiber, and the remaining 15 percent into miscellaneous uses. The demand for polyester fiber is expected to grow by about 15 percent a year for the foreseeable future. Last year its growth curve was closer to 25 percent. Demand for antifreeze, by contrast, grows 3 percent a year.

Only a few years ago there was considerable excess production capacity for ethylene glycol, which helped to keep down the price of permanent-type antifreeze. Producers had no economic incentive to expand their facilities. This no longer is true.

Unless production facilities for ethylene glycol itself are rapidly expanded, it's not hard to forecast the squeeze that clearly lies ahead.

New caps required

Adding further to the problem is a federal government requirement that childproof safety caps be used on all antifreeze containers.

"We've had trouble getting the caps," says a Union Carbide spokesman, "which has held up the production of antifreeze." Even with enough ethylene glycol around to make the antifreeze, the company had been unable to package it because of the cap shortage.

A spokesman for the American Automobile Association says, "We are looking into the situation to see if it might be a problem this year."

No one agrees on how long permanent-type antifreeze is good. Automakers recommend changing the fluid by flushing out the radiator and changing the liquid at two- to three-year intervals, while the antifreeze producers urge a replacement every year.

The AAA spokesman says that if antifreeze gets to be a problem, someone will soon come out with a substitute. "There are lots of alcohol-type substitutes for antifreeze but not too many for gasoline," he concludes.

Canada vs. inflation: tough it out, hope for relief

By Robert Moon
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa
Canada is fighting its 11 percent inflation with higher interest rates and a wait-and-see policy.

The Canadian Government hopes for a letup in worldwide inflation by early winter. Meanwhile it is toughing out uneasy economic conditions.

It is possible the government will display caution in its own spending for a while. Flush with last month's federal election victory, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau declared:

"We wouldn't want to bring in any spending programs to aggravate this inflationary spiral."

At the same time the Prime Minister acknowledges a troublesome unemployment picture, but declares that if too many were out of work, the government might want to stimulate the economy.

When Canadians re-elected Mr. Trudeau's Liberal government, they rejected the opposition Progressive Conservative Party's wage-and-price policy. The Liberals themselves have contingency control plans, but are holding them in reserve as an alternative for a worsened situation.

Sales taper off

In Canada there is little sign of wage and price increases slackening off. Last May, the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development reported Canada had the second-highest consumer price increase — 1.7 percent over the previous month — among the 24 member countries. The OECD also said that for the immediately preceding 12 months Canadian inflation was running 1.5 percentage points below the member-country average.

Some Canadians have held off buying new homes because of the higher interest and uncertainty about the nature and timing of promised gov-

ernment assistance. Housing sales have tapered off, but prices rose 20 to 50 percent and more in most cities during the past year.

The federal government will soon pay \$500 each to all new first-time home buyers. Despite recommendations from the Economic Council of Canada for rescinding the 11 percent sales tax on construction materials, Ottawa shows not the slightest sign of agreeing. The Ontario government last spring slapped a 50 percent tax on speculative land-sales profits.

Diversity shown

Such actions show the diversity of the policy and debate at federal and provincial levels. Despite Ontario's bold land-sale action, many of its provincially supported hospitals have already granted 45 to 50 percent wage increases to nurses. In many fields there is no clear-cut example, let alone guidance, from government. Sometimes only countervailing measures are taken.

With a declaration of "I know... I'm right," Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan has conceded government policies have helped raise food costs. He suggests some food prices are still too low, a statement Prime Minister Trudeau does not wish interpreted as saying food prices must go up.

Mr. Whelan's position sometimes runs counter to the city consumer's interpretation of the objectives of the year-old federally established Food Prices Review Board. The board's chairman, Beryl Plumtree, lately has probed spiraling sugar prices.

Tax canceled

The findings: There is little chance of price reductions; lower tariffs might help; purchase of supplies from Cuba and Brazil should be increased because of their expanding production and closer geographic proximity as compared with Australia and South Africa, Canada's chief sugar sources.

The board can only recommend, not legislate.

Following a meeting called by Mr. Trudeau with steel company management, another, more specific federally established review is probing the 11 to 12 percent steel price increases.

Re-elected after promising new spending totaling at least \$2.5 billion spread over four to five years, the new government immediately was cautioned by influential quarters to go slow. One week after election, the government canceled its 12 percent sales tax on footwear and clothing, a cut of uncertain impact. Retailers are warning customers clothing prices will go up at least slightly again in the fall.

Gloomy conclusion

Soon after increasing its bank rate half a percentage point to 9.25 percent, the Bank of Canada offered the gloomy conclusion that there was virtually no hope for inflation relief. Actually, the central bank raised its rate immediately after the major chartered banks increased their prime interest rate to 11.5 percent, up half a percentage point.

The central bank noted that financial policies were tightened earlier this year as inflation concern mounted. The concern was compounded by the impact of oil payments on countries with international financial positions. The central bank questioned whether the recovery would be very strong very soon in the United States or overseas. Such an outcome would imply a slower growth in export-related income in Canada after the sharp gains of the past, the bank said.

It accepted the possibility of relaxed commodity price pressure, but warned of other inflationary pressures from Canada's underlying cost-price structure.

Some experts consider Canada, with its great primary resource industries, still to be in a better position than many other developed countries.

Japanese steel firms have just negotiated a \$600 million, 15-year contract with Alberta coking-coal interests. The Chinese have just ordered another \$350 million worth of Canadian wheat, selling at two to three times the price prevailing two years ago. Canada's oil industry continues to share in the world export price increase.

In the first six months of 1974 Canada's trade surplus totaled \$591 million. In the April-June quarter, exports rose 2 percent because of higher shipments to the United States. Almost all of the 3.8 percent rise in imports was accounted for by shipments from overseas countries.

The general election was forced by the government's defeat in the House of Commons last May over its budget. That budget will be reintroduced when Parliament meets again in the fall. The government will bring back such measures as its proposed anti-profit-sharing legislation, with possible modification. Such actions can only be of long-term effect.

'Practical' nature

The government's own Post Office Department offers an interesting insight. In its publicity material promoting the sale of gold, silver, and bronze Olympic stamp replicas — \$750 for a set of three gold medallions — the Post Office stresses the "practical" nature of such a purchase:

"Wise investors have traditionally turned to precious metals in uncertain financial climates," the department says. "They are a valuable financial security."

Oil-exporting nations meet for price talks

By Reuter

London

Officials from most of the world's major oil exporting countries are opening talks here today to discuss methods of maintaining current price levels for their oil.

All members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have been invited, but there were doubts as to whether Saudi Arabia would attend, informed sources said.

The aim of the session, which will continue discussions begun earlier this year in Beirut, Lebanon, is to set up some mechanism for oil exporters to exchange information on the prices they receive for their "participation" and "royalty" oil — oil the states rather than the oil companies own.

Parade to Arctic

Trailed by two barges, stacked one on the other, the Simikar-pok (Eskimo for "a home away from home") is towed to a Mackenzie Bay outpost. The large vessel houses some 125 people, headed for work building offshore drilling "islands." The convoy was organized by a Genstar, Ltd., subsidiary.

BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

Lower capital-gains tax urged as investment aid

Washington
Congress should lower the capital-gains tax on investments held longer than one year as a "constructive and positive step" in fighting inflation, a securities executive says.

John Whitehead, president of the Securities Industry Association (SIA), told reporters here such a step would help relieve the corporate liquidity crunch by encouraging new investment. He also held it would encourage consumers to invest rather than spend funds and thus dampen inflation.

Currently the federal tax paid on stocks held longer than six months does not decrease over time. The SIA proposal would have the tax rate charged on capital-gains decrease 1 percent for every year a stock is held.

Two new mutual funds

Two more specialized mutual funds have begun operations, one dealing in money-market instruments, the other in municipal bonds.

In New York, Scudder, Stevens & Clark announced formation of Scudder Managed Reserves, Inc., a no-load fund investing in various types of debt securities, including United States Government obligations, bank certificates of deposit, and commercial paper.

Chicago-based Van Kampen Wauterlek & Brown announced a new fund, the First Trust of Insured Municipal Bonds, to be marketed from the company's offices in Boston and New York. The fund is insured, and carries a Standard & Poor's double-A rating, two features that are claimed to make the fund unique.

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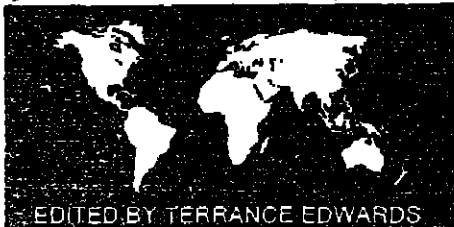
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Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Ford may be delayed in picking vice-president

Springfield, Ill. President Ford may delay his nomination of a vice-president because of the international crisis in Cyprus, a White House spokesman said Wednesday.



By a staff photographer
Sen. Charles H. Percy

Mr. Ford had expected to announce his choice by the end of this week.

Republican Sen. Charles H. Percy of Illinois Tuesday said he was putting his 1976 campaign for president "on the back burner and maybe into the deep freeze." He said Mr. Ford would be nominated by acclamation if he continues to "say and do the right thing." The Senator said he would accept an appointment as vice-president.

But as Senate and House Republicans sent President Ford their recommendations for vice-president, most speculation centered on two possible choices: former governor of New York Nelson Rockefeller and George Bush, Republican national chairman.

Senate committee cuts foreign-aid spending 25 percent

Washington The Senate Foreign Relations Committee Tuesday approved a \$2.5 billion foreign aid bill, nearly 25 percent less than the amount requested by the Nixon administration.

The Senate defense appropriations subcommittee approved Tuesday an \$81.9 billion defense budget, about 6 percent lower than former President Nixon had requested. President Ford has said he would resist any larger cuts in the defense budget.

By a vote of 53 to 35 Tuesday, the Senate killed a proposed \$100 million federal loan to the Grumman Aerospace Corporation, which would have helped finance production for the Navy of F-14 jet fighters. Sen. William Proxmire (D) of Wisconsin, who led opposition to the loan, said "it is time to put a stop to the corporate bailout syndrome."

Also on Tuesday, the Senate approved 84 to 0 a compromise \$1.3 billion housing and community development bill that now goes to the House for final congressional action. And late Tuesday, the House rejected a proposal to curtail trade with the Soviet Union — a proposal that would have gone against President Ford's policy. The House also rejected overwhelmingly a bill to expand a president's power to control exports of commodities in short supply in the United States.

Evers denies charges

Fayette, Miss. Charles Evers, Democratic Mayor here, says Tuesday's indictment by a grand jury on charges of failing to pay more than \$56,000 in taxes is the result of work by persons "out to get me." He says he is innocent of any wrongdoing.

Canadian Indians keep uneasy peace at park

Ottawa An uneasy quiet has prevailed in the western Ontario community of Kenora since Tuesday, when police sealed off Anicinabe Park, occupied for 24 days by a group of armed Ojibwa Indian militants, writes Monitor special correspondent Don Sellar.

So far, four persons attempting to re-enter the park have been arrested on unspecified charges. Police say they have no plans to storm the picturesque park alongside Lake of the Woods.

The police action followed a weekend shooting incident in which a Kenora building contractor said he and a group of men, including two policemen, were fired upon by an Indian sentry. No one was hurt.

The Indians seized the park, which they claim is rightfully theirs, as a means of dramatizing their social plight.



AP photo
Richard M. Nixon

White House tapes called Nixon property

Washington White House lawyers say that former President Nixon's controversial White House tapes are the "personal property" of Mr. Nixon, said President Ford's new press secretary, Jerry terHorst, Wednesday.

Mr. terHorst said he did not know if the tapes under subpoena by Watergate investigators would be held at the White House or turned over to Mr. Nixon. He added that President Ford had had no part in the ruling on who the tapes belong to.

France notes missile programs

Paris France has made major progress in developing a multiple nuclear warhead missile in its tests this year in the South Pacific, well-informed sources said here Wednesday.

Such missiles are expected to become operational before the end of this decade, they added.



UPI photo
Jack Kubisch

Ambassador to Greece recalled by U.S.

Washington The White House acknowledged Wednesday that the U.S. Ambassador to Greece, Henry J. Tasca, has been recalled from Athens.

The White House had announced Tuesday that Mr. Tasca had resigned and would be replaced by career Foreign Service officer Jack B. Kubisch.

Canadian opposition's leader to quit politics

Ottawa Robert Lorne Stanfield, who led the official opposition Progressive Conservative Party in three unsuccessful attempts to dislodge Canada's ruling Liberal from power, announced Wednesday he would retire from politics before the next election, writes special correspondent Don Sellar.

Mr. Stanfield indicated he will make way for a new Tory leader in about two years to give his successor the best possible chance to win the next election, possibly in 1978.

Seoul 'has no evidence' on Kim kidnapping

Seoul South Korea Wednesday told Japan it had found no evidence to show who was involved in the kidnapping last year of opposition leader Kim Dae Jung from exile in Tokyo.

In view of the lack of evidence, South Korea had decided to end its year-long investigation, Foreign Minister Kim Dong Jo told reporters here.

Kim Dae Jung, the unsuccessful presidential candidate for the opposition New Democratic Party against South Korea's President Park Chung Hee in 1971, is facing charges of violating election laws in 1967 and 1971.

Meanwhile, a military court convicted 36 more persons Tuesday of plotting to overthrow President Park, the Defense Ministry announced Wednesday. This brought to 171 the number of persons convicted since Jan. 8, when Mr. Park began a crackdown on his opponents. On April 3 he decreed the capital penalty for antigovernment activities. One of the defendants, Lee Sung Jae, drew life imprisonment. Thirteen were sentenced to 15 years in prison, another 13 to 12 years, eight received 10-year terms, and one a sentence of five to 10 years.

On Tuesday, a U.S. State Department

spokesman made clear its disapproval of the prosecution of political opponents of President Park's government.

Engineers who paid Agnew kickbacks expelled

Washington A six-month investigation of unethical conduct involving kickbacks to former Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew has resulted in the expulsion of five members from the National Society of Professional Engineers, a society spokesman says.

Three other engineers linked with Mr. Agnew resigned. The spokesman said Tuesday all of the men also were linked to kickbacks to former Baltimore County executive Dale Anderson.

Kennedy files finance report two years late

Washington In a campaign finance report filed more than two years late, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D) of Massachusetts states that he still owes \$10,020.71 on his 1970 Senate campaign. Richard Drayne, a spokesman for Senator Kennedy, said the campaign treasurer had misinterpreted the federal campaign finance law that took effect in 1972, and believed erroneously that no federal reports were required. Mr. Drayne said periodic finance reports had been filed with the Massachusetts secretary of state, as required by state law, and that no deception had been intended.

Anti-trust suit against milk cooperative dropped

Washington The Justice Department said Tuesday it will drop a 1972 anti-trust suit against the nation's largest dairy cooperative that last week — in a separate case — pleaded guilty to making illegal campaign contributions.

The firm has signed a consent judgment intended to prohibit its future violation of anti-trust laws in its production and sale of milk.

Louisiana primary: only one runoff likely

New Orleans With campaigning in the home stretch for Saturday's Democratic primary election in Louisiana, it appears that only one congressional district is a runoff likely.

Arch-conservative John R. Rarick of Baton Rouge, elected four times to the House, is confronted by three opponents — all of them political unknowns. But the fact that Mr. Rarick is a controversial figure violently opposed by liberal groups is seen as evidence that the opposition might marshal enough votes for a separate primary, writes Monitor special correspondent Howard Jacobs.

A senatorial race that has produced

SIDELIGHTS

—Genuine fenderbending took place in Russell, Kan., last week. A car driven by Jim Fender collided with one driven by Harold Bender. Fender's fender was crumpled. But Bender's car escaped virtually unscathed.



—It was one of those days you want to forget. While an airline flight from Wilmington, N.C., to Cincinnati waited for clearance, a warning light flashed on, indicating fire in the right engine. The airport's only fire truck, which was locked in a shed, was needed but maintenance men could not find the shed key. While the frantic key hunt was on, passengers were evacuated from the plane — via the emergency chute and into a driving rain. Then the key was found. But the truck wouldn't start. So the men grabbed fire extinguishers and rushed to the plane — only to find there was no fire. The warning light had been activated by a malfunctioning valve. Phew!

The following notice appeared this week under "Alumni Class Notes" in the University Record, a weekly faculty-staff publication at the University of Michigan: "Gerald R. Ford, 35, has a new address: 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C."

—When the mother of 13-year-old Kevin Kodish said she was not going to make the 300-mile round trip from Lewistown, Pa., to Philadelphia for Kevin to see a baseball game, his business instincts leaped into action. He rented a bus. Then he bought 41 group rate tickets to the game and sold the ticket and bus ride to his friends and his family. Horatio Alger, move over.

—Police in Hagerstown, Md., received a late night complaint last week from a hospital that rock guitarists from a nearby motel were preventing patients from getting sleep. Officials checked and discovered the disturbers of the peace belonged to a convention of the Maryland Fraternal Order of Police.



—Prof. Erwin Sauter has a machine that — well — likes angel food cake. Not only that, but the Idaho University professor's gadget, a mechanized cake-taster, likes some cakes better than others.

In tests on cakes' resistance to compression force, the machine's scores corresponded closely to human preferences. But on tests for color, flavor, moistness, tenderness, texture, and general acceptability, the machine is in a class alone. For instance, human testers, given two samples from the same cake, sometimes gave the identical bits different scores. But the machine couldn't be fooled, its readings were constant.

T. E.

QUOTE

Helping himself

"All he needs is a toaster." — Mrs. Gerald R. Ford, in saying that the President will probably continue to fix his own breakfast after the first family moves into the White House on Monday.

some fireworks finds Sen. Russell B. Long seeking re-election over state insurance commissioner, Sherman Bernard, and Annie Smart, a black welfare and civil-rights organizer from Baton Rouge. Senator Long, son of the flamboyant Huey P. Long, is a heavy favorite.

Floodwaters recede

Dacca, Bangladesh Floodwaters that covered nearly half this nation were receding in most parts of the country Wednesday but engulfing new areas in northern India, according to reports.

*Ford due to shift half of his Cabinet

Continued from Page 1

● President Ford wants no No. 1 power man at his side — like H. R. Haldeman or Alexander M. Haig Jr. Thus, he will cut up the old chief of staff job into segments, portions going to Robert T. Hartmann, John O. Marsh Jr., William Seidman, and William E. Timmons, as well as to Mr. Rumsfeld (until recently the ambassador to NATO).

But it now seems that Mr. Rumsfeld is slated to be Mr. Ford's "coordinator" and the man who may well be closest to the President, at least from the inside of government.

Actually, the President had the longtime - advisor - to - presidents, Bryce N. Harlow, in mind for the coordinator job. But Mr. Harlow could not be induced to come back into government now.

The President has determined to move back into a more "simple" approach to governing the nation. He sees no need for OMB. He may well rid himself of the domestic council.

Structure now under study

The precise structure of his new regime is under study — former Pennsylvania Gov. William W. Scranton soon will have recommendations. But it is known that the President already has said he wants to simplify his own operation, cutting back on personnel in the White House, and, basically, to govern by working closely with members of his Cabinet.

● While no other names of "these-to-go" are immediately available, Mr. Ford intends to use his Cabinet to the hilt — his Cabinet members will be on his first team. He will be in continuous communication with Cabinet members.

Thus, as he sees his own administration, his emphasis on using Cabinet members will resemble more than any other recent administration, that of President Eisenhower with one exception:

The President is making it clear: he wants no powerful Sherman Adams (Eisenhower's chief of staff) or a Haldeman or a Haig around him. He wants his White House staff subordinate to the Cabinet. And in terms of power — he wants the congressional leadership to have the access to him that also will give it a truly power role in this administration.

● The subordination of the White House staff to more administration and less advice on policy — will, as

previously reported, also leave ample room for the utilization of an outside-of-government group.

Group helps with decisions

At this point those providing the most input into Ford decisionmaking are: Melvin R. Laird, Sen. Robert P. Griffin of Michigan, Mr. Harlow, former New York Sen. Charles Goodell, former Wisconsin Rep. John

Byrnes, Mr. Scranton, and Minnesota Rep. Albert H. Quie.

Most of the above were in a group which met privately at Mr. Ford's request on the Wednesday before Mr. Nixon's resignation and recommended that Mr. Ford move quickly to put his imprint on his new administration. They recommended, too, what was to be the tone and substance of the President's post-swear-in speech. In fact, a first draft of this speech was shown to them for suggestions.

*Big powers try to choke off wider war

Continued from Page 1

Aircraft and naval units were on the move along the serpentine Aegean Sea frontier, where rival Greek and Turkish oil claims and other strategic interests clash.

2. A complete breakup of NATO southern defenses against Soviet penetration of the Mediterranean. Greece announced Wednesday it was withdrawing from military participation in NATO.

de Gaulle emulated

But Prime Minister Caramanlis, emulating the late French President Charles de Gaulle when he pulled French forces out of NATO, announced Athens would continue its NATO political role.

The practical effect was to remove U.S. control and command restraints from Greek forces. Apart from the need for a continued flow of ammunition and spare parts from the U.S., this left Mr. Caramanlis at liberty to order any or all of Greece's estimated 180,000 mobilized land forces, 38,000 naval personnel and 225 combat aircraft with about 25,000 mobilized Air Force personnel into battle at any point from Cyprus westward to the Greek heartland.

During its initial invasion of Cyprus

in July, Turkey had already taken full control of its big Incirlik airbase near Adana, southern Turkey, from the U.S. and NATO. Neither NATO nor the U.S. exercises any effective restraints on Turkish actions, except for supply channel.

Locked silos

Last month, U.S. personnel near Salonica in Greece and at Incirlik in Turkey reportedly placed under special guard in locked silos U.S. nuclear weapons materials stockpiled there.

Even if the Cyprus fighting did not spread further, analysts say, it has become highly uncertain how NATO could or would react to a direct threat from the Soviet Union or any of its nearby allies, such as Bulgaria, which has old quarrels with both Greece and Turkey.

3. The United States, the Soviet Union, and other powers on the UN Security Council, by failing to act to enforce the Security Council's unanimously approved British resolution for a Cyprus cease-fire Wednesday, saw control of events slipping away from them.

The UN peace force on the island (UNFICYP), only about 4,000 strong, had neither the mandate nor the muscle to interpose itself between the

opponents, let alone halt the advancing Turks. Several British and Finnish UN personnel were injured in the early Turkish air raids on Nicosia Airport.

Among the "big five" powers, only Britain, as a party to the Geneva talks and co-guarantor of the 1960 Cyprus independence treaties with Greece and Turkey, was in a position to act.

British aircraft ferried into the sovereign British bases in Cyprus hundreds of fresh commandos and other troops, bringing strength on those base areas up to around 11,000 men.

The same aircraft Wednesday turned around and began an airlift of remaining foreign civilians, beginning with British servicemen's families, out of Cyprus.

Birch Society summoned to court—securities probe

By the Associated Press

St. Paul, Minn. State Securities Commissioner Edward J. Driscoll has ordered the John Birch Society, Inc., and its various business affiliates to appear at a "show cause" hearing Sept. 11.

*Ford urges Greeks, Turks to go back to Geneva

Continued from Page 1

really do to prevent the Turks having their own way by force.

These officials see the Turks as absolutely convinced that Washington will not, in the end, jeopardize its strategic position in Turkey by moving directly against the Turks. The officials see Turkey as having operated on this assumption from the outset of the current Cyprus crisis.

Soviet role obscure

The Soviet role in the conflict over Cyprus remains obscure, but some American analysts are convinced that the Turks would never have so completely defied U.S. wishes without obtaining a green light from the Russians.

The Russian interest is to prevent the island from becoming a NATO base and if possible to bring about removal of the British base and the return of a neutralist government such as that formerly headed by Archbishop Makarios.

Officials at the State Department admit that the U.S. had tried to head off renewed military action by Turkey on Cyprus Tuesday by publicly upholding the legitimacy of the Turkish demand for an autonomous area for the 120,000 Turks who live among the 540,000 Greeks on the island.

The U.S. maintains that these rights were recognized also by the Greeks and the British attending the Geneva Conference, but that the conference had broken down over the problem of definition and of the extent of the autonomous area.

Protecting Greek rights

At the same time, Ambassador McCloskey said, the U.S. also insisted on protection of the rights of the Greeks on the island.

Secretary of State Kissinger has been in contact by telephone and by

telegram with the prime ministers of Greece and Turkey intermittently since last Saturday when it first became apparent to American diplomats that the Turkish demands might not be acceptable to the Greeks and that violence might ensue.

Cyprus was at the head of the list of subjects on which Dr. Kissinger briefed President Ford at the first of their daily 9 a.m. briefings on Saturday. On Tuesday evening Dr. Kissinger was informed while attending a dinner at the Egyptian Embassy that the Turks had resorted to violence. He immediately telephoned President Ford.

Preventing a war

Having failed in recent weeks (1) to prevent first the overthrow of the Makarios government in Cyprus in a conspiracy backed by the former Greek government junta and (2) to prevent the Turks from sending an expeditionary force to Turkey to protect the Turkish minority, American diplomacy now aims at preventing a war between Greece and Turkey.

The announcement by Greece that it is withdrawing from NATO was intended, as interpreted by officials here, to signal to the world that Greece meant to be free of its international ties in order to strike back at the Turks.

Ambassador McCloskey insisted, at the State Department on Wednesday however, that it was not really clear that the Turks would withdraw from the Atlantic Alliance.

If the Greeks should make their withdrawal from NATO stick, the U.S. would lose valuable home-porting facilities for a squadron of American destroyers, an airfield used by American transport and reconnaissance aircraft near Athens, and Air Force and Navy facilities at Souda Bay, Crete.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

Disputes slow pact on seas' resources

The waters of the world take up three-quarters of the earth's surface and are estimated to hold vast riches of resources. Yet while used generally by everyone, the last terrestrial frontier is governed by no one specifically. The United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, meeting now in Caracas, may shape the future of mankind by coming to grips with this issue.

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Caracas, Venezuela
The mighty oceans, covering three-quarters of the world's surface, are mankind's last terrestrial frontier.

But just who controls these waters and their vast, untold wealth is one of the world's most pressing problems.

The answer could well shape the future of mankind as no other issue now facing the nations of the world — for the stakes are immense.

No one knows exactly how rich the waters are, but most experts agree that the oceans contain trillions of dollars worth of oil and metals, as well as enough protein to feed billions of people.

That is why a largely unheralded meeting taking place this summer here in the Venezuelan capital, only seven miles over the mountains from the sea, is so important.

148 nations

All summer long some 5,000 people — delegates from 148 nations, officials from a score of international agencies, and representatives of dozens of special-interest groups — have been exploring all sorts of issues relating to the sea in the largest international meeting of its kind ever held.

With two more weeks to go before the sessions wind up Aug. 29, there is general recognition that progress has been slow and that a hoped for draft constitution governing use of the sea will not be ready.

Far from it, the best this meeting will do is issue a resolution putting down some tentative ideas on territorial limits, navigation, fishing, pollution, sea mining, and a host of other issues.

A consensus achieved

Yet, if there is some disappointment among organizers of this meeting that a more substantive treaty is most unlikely, there is a good feeling that the issues have been carefully plumbed and a considerable degree of consensus achieved.

In fact, when the delegates and officials wind up the end of this month, they will have laid solid groundwork for the next law-of-the-sea conference scheduled for next spring in Vienna.

For one thing it is clear that the old international territorial limit of three miles is almost universally seen as inadequate and

that a 12-mile limit will probably be established.

Beyond that there is also substantial agreement among the big and little powers that a 188-mile economic zone beyond the territorial limit should be established. Within this zone, each nation would have rights to submarine resources such as oil and natural gas. But fishing within this zone would be open to all nations.

The fishing issue

This last point is one of the stumbling blocks before the conferees. Since 1948 when Chile unilaterally claimed 200-mile territoriality, at least 25 other nations have made similar claims.

A great many of these countries, small and most of them in the developing world, are willing to go along with the 12 and 188 formula, which of course equals 200 miles, but there are a few holdouts — particularly Peru and Ecuador.

A lot of behind-the-scenes maneuvering, especially by Mexico and Venezuela, on this and other issues has significantly narrowed the number of disputes and helped to win agreement in principle for solutions on navigation rights, pollution standards, control of straits, and other points.

Wording still ahead

Final wording on many of these agreements or statements of principle still must be worked out and time is short. But there is a feeling of guarded optimism about this meeting and its outcome as it comes into the home stretch.

Some observers, however, have complained that the meeting is too unwieldy, that with 148 nations present there simply are too many voices being heard. There is no doubt that the presence of many voices has slowed proceedings. But most of those attending argue that all countries, even the landlocked, have a stake in the sea and deserve to be heard.

Two absentees

Actually only two nations are not here — Nationalist China, which went uninvited because the conference organizers wanted mainland China present, and North Vietnam, which refused to attend because South Vietnam was invited.

Such political wrangling has been kept to a minimum. China and the Soviet Union got into a word-slanging debate early in the ten-week meeting, but that debate has not



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Nature vs. technology is one of many conference issues

resumed, and Panama briefly injected its dispute with the United States over the Panama Canal.

The sessions are being held in a spanking new futuristic skyscraper complex, Parque Central, a facility designed for totally self-contained, integrated living. It is also housing many of the delegates.

Third effort

The Caracas meeting is the third international effort to reach some sort of accord on rules to govern the use of the seas — the first in 1958 and the second in 1960. Both ended in failure.

This time around, the broad determination to make sure the same does not happen again is perhaps the most important single aspect of the Caracas sessions.

"We intend to make this meeting as fruitful as possible," says Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka, the conference chairman. "The very fact that 148 nations have committed so much time, effort, and money to holding this meeting ought to be evidence of that."

Mr. Amerasinghe is no starry-eyed optimist. He is as aware as anyone here of the "painfully slow progress," as a United States delegate terms it. But he displays a sense of mission about the meeting just as do most of the delegates.

New frontiers to carve

"We are carving out new frontiers," says Wojciech Goralczyk of Poland. Like many other delegates he alludes to the lawlessness that has characterized many frontiers of the past, commenting that "we cannot have that on the seas."

Perhaps the growing awareness of poten-

tial resource shortages around the globe together with "the population dilemma" referred to by Bangladesh's Harunur Rashid, have lent this meeting and its delegates a sense of the urgency of their task.

Whatever it is, and despite the awareness that the hoped-for total agreement will not be forthcoming by the end of August, there is an unmistakable determination to make the sessions as fruitful as possible.

The major powers, particularly the United States and the Soviet Union, are playing relatively low-key roles. This has surprised some United Nations observers who note that the fishing and mineral interests in the sea of the two big powers are already relatively well developed.

Viable treaty sought

But there has been an effort on the part of the two nations to stress their interest in working out a viable treaty on uses of the sea beneficial to mankind in general and not merely to their own interests.

Technological and ecological issues have been uppermost in many of the deliberations. The subjects are technical and complicated and yet there has been major attention to each one.

A case in point is discussion of ocean pollution. At an environmental seminar which was not an official part of the conference, but was attended by a majority of delegations, ocean explorer Thor Heyerdahl warned that the seas of the earth are like a "rotting apple."

"For heaven's sake, let us also think of how to conserve this apple so that we really get the benefit from it — all of us and the next generation."

His words were cited frequently during subsequent debate and discussion both in public and closed-door sessions — seen here as evidence that Mr. Heyerdahl's long-known concern about mankind's pollution of the seas was getting very serious airing and ways to save the seas from pollution were seriously debated.

That's the way this meeting has been. Far from being simply a political and economic debate — although both politics and economics are obviously much a part of it — the law-of-the-sea meeting has been deeply involved with the whole question of conserving the oceans for mankind's benefit.

Solving common problems

The Caracas meeting may well prove not only an important step in solving the problems of the sea but also may be a significant step in bringing the nations of the world together to seek solutions to a common problem in a way seldom if ever witnessed before in United Nations deliberations.

What this meeting is trying to accomplish before it winds up Aug. 29 is to answer at least in part the challenge presented the delegates by Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez at the opening session:

"All the nations of the earth, without excluding the small countries with or without coastlines, must be able to benefit usefully and sufficiently from the resources of the sea."

That egalitarian goal may still be somewhat elusive, but it is a lot closer to realization today as a result of the weeks of hard work here in Caracas by 5,000 dedicated people.

China: Chou's presence steadies a time of self-criticism

Chou En-lai (right), chief negotiator and conciliator of the Chinese Communist movement for half a century, seems to have survived China's latest internal political crisis. But can the present Chinese Government survive once he is gone?



By John Burns

By John Burns

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
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Peking
The diplomats who burst into applause when Premier Chou En-lai unexpectedly appeared at an Army Day reception in the Great Hall of the People were expressing more than their personal admiration for this remarkable statesman.

As the clapping filled the huge banquet chamber, with those at the back standing on their chairs to get a better view, there was a palpable sense of relief that the man whom the rest of the world has come to regard as China's balance wheel had not, after all, faded completely from the political scene.

The Premier has been at the center of things for so long — the consummate administrator, negotiator, and conciliator for the Communists throughout their 25 years in power and for a quarter of a century before that — that he has become inseparably identified with China-Western detente and whatever political stability has been achieved in China.

Since the 1950's, when pundits first started looking forward to the kind of China that would emerge in the post-Mao era, it has been common to assume that the seemingly indestructible Chou would be around to guide the nation through the difficult period of transition. This notion, reinforced in recent years by the 80-year-old Mao's progressive retreat from public life, was never seriously challenged until Mr. Chou's recent hospitalization.

Suddenly China faced the possibility of entering the new era with neither of the father figures who have nurtured the republic from its birth. Moreover, this unhappy prospect appeared just when a new and serious challenge to the country's stability was being mounted by forces on the left, putting a premium on those very negotiating and conciliating skills that Mr. Chou has used repeatedly to pull the country through periods of stress.

Outcome still uncertain

The new radical challenge, disguised as the awkwardly titled "Campaign to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius," has been running for almost a year now — but its outcome is still uncertain.

Some diplomats see it concluding before the republic's 25th anniversary celebrations on Oct. 1. But others question whether such an outpouring of grievance and demand for change can so easily be brought to a close, even for an occasion as auspicious as the country's silver anniversary.

At first, Chinese officials stressed that the campaign's purposes were relatively innocuous: everyone from the highest party leader to the lowliest peasant was to be made aware of the persistence of Confucian thinking and thus be armed to combat it.

Oblique assaults

But after the first few months, the focus suddenly sharpened and it became clear that the campaign was no abstract debate but a struggle for the very soul of the Communist Party.

The first sallies were oblique, though the targets were obvious enough. If the People's Daily inveighed repeatedly against the evils of Western classical music, it was not because the editors had uncovered a clandestine network sworn to replace the March of Unity and Friendship with Beethoven's Ninth, but as an indirect means of attacking people such as Mr. Chou, whose policies of detente were symbolized by the three Western orchestras which visited China the previous year.

And so it went, by allegory and allusion, until sufficient momentum had been gained to bring into the struggle the favored instrument of the resurgent Left, the big-character poster.

The posters began appearing sporadically toward the end of last year, then mushroomed in the spring. All across the country local leaders came under attack, and from the barrage a pattern began to emerge. The specific local grievances varied, but the core of the cases was invariably the same: undermining and abandoning the reforms instituted during the 1966-1969 Cultural Revolution.

Politburo members, too

In this chorus of criticism, most of the targets were municipal and provincial leaders who were not of national stature. But as the list of those under attack grew, even the Politburo, ruling body of the party, was not immune.

Isolated posters, most of them not in place very long, named at least four of the Politburo's 26 members, including Li Teh-sheng and Chen Hsi-lien, the two most senior serving generals.

During the Cultural Revolution, a poster attack on a powerful figure was as often as not tantamount to a political death warrant.

Time passed, and it became evident that the similarities between the anti-Confucius campaign and the Cultural Revolution were misleading. There were posters, but almost as many as went up were torn down. Leaders were attacked, but they survived.

Isolated violent clashes were reported, but

for the most part the country remained calm. But for the foreigners, who at first feared a return of the uncontrolled Red Guard of the middle 1960's, the climate of hospitality ushered in by ping-pong did not change appreciably — outwardly at least.

The big difference was that the party remained firmly in control. In 1966-1969 the Red Guards all but destroyed the party. But this time the radicals have been reminded repeatedly that the campaign must be conducted under the leadership of the party.

So arises that classically Maoist paradox: criticism of the party establishment, at the party's behest and under its control. To outsiders, accustomed to the clear-cut demagoguery of past campaigns, with their

triumphant heroes and fallen villains, it is more than a little mystifying. Can a campaign which has generated so much rhetoric and passion — on the part of the radicals, if not of the masses — be settled in such fashion?

The suggestion from Chinese officials is that it can. "We have learned from the mistakes of the Cultural Revolution," asserts one official. "You will see." He may be right. Perhaps what is unfolding is a sophistication of the Maoist political process in which basic policy changes can be made and abuses corrected without drama and upheaval. In this Mr. Chou plays a predominant role as a stabilizing factor.



By John Burns

Peking

'Big-Character Posters . . . Forbidden' says center sign

food

Bean soup, as Company G liked it

By Wilson B. Sayers
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Over the years there have been some changes in the annual Bean Soup and Homecoming Celebration in McClure, Pa., a Pennsylvania Dutch community of 1,100 people. An annual event since the 1880's, the featured attraction is bean soup, made just as it was for the soldiers in Company G, 147th Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the War between the States.

An estimated 40,000 visitors consume more than 2,800 gallons of this soup, made on the site from a ton of dried beans, a ton of ground beef, and 600 pounds of suet, according to the recipe used by Company G's cook on the battlefield.

The celebration appears to have started in the early 1880's when veterans of Company G in McClure and neighboring communities in Snyder County gathered at summer's end, after most of the farm chores were done, to renew acquaintances and reminisce about their Army experiences.

In a field near the town they pitched their tents for a day and talked, played games and sang — especially the seemingly endless verses of "Ed du schoene Schnitzelbank." Inevitably wherever there is a gathering of "Dutch" to have fun. Meanwhile, their old Army cook, comrade Henry Kahley, stirred up Army-style bean soup in a kettle suspended from a tripod over a wood fire.

Post organized

In 1883 the men of Company G organized the Michael Smith Post, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 355. One of the first acts of the new organization was to make the reunion an annual affair and to invite wives of veterans and some friends. Soon other townspeople asked to attend, and the event grew.

The veterans saw this as an opportunity to raise funds needed to finance the post and to defray the expenses of the cookout, so in 1891 they opened the affair to the public, with bean soup the featured attraction. For that first public occasion comrade Kahley cooked a 35-gallon kettleful of soup which quickly sold out at 5 cents a bowl.

The success of that initial venture generated plans for a bigger one the next year, with more soup available. Repeated successes followed, and the

festival soon became known as The McClure Beansoup. It was continued every year since, and today is an event with all the attractions and atmosphere of a county fair, drawing visitors from across the nation.

Entertainment at the early Beansoups was provided by the veterans themselves, who showed off their military skills in sham battles between the "Loyal Blues" and the "Steely Grays." In 1912 the "Grays" were assisted by the "Shawnee Indians."

Contests added

As the festival grew more contests were added, and concerts and entertainment by local musical and performing groups were staged. Illumination after nightfall was provided by campfires, which brightened the skies for miles around.

Now, modern amusements are featured. Carnival sideshows, all carefully screened and policed to keep them wholesome and legitimate, line the midway.

For many years the beans were grown and dried locally, but the demand eventually outgrew the local supply, and they are now imported by the truckload. In 1966 the Michigan Bean Shippers donated a ton of beans for the occasion.

Inevitably the ranks of Civil War veterans dwindled, so to keep The Beansoup alive the Henry K. Ritter Camp No. 66, Sons of Union War Veterans, in 1901 took over management of the celebration. This organization, enlarged by vets of more recent wars, is the present sponsor. With proceeds from the sales of soup the sponsors in 1969 bought Cedar Spring Grove, a nine-acre beauty spot on the edge of town, site of the present event.

Antiques, food sold

Exhibit booths and concession stands provide the means for local businesses and institutions to benefit from The Beansoup. Churches, the fire company, and civic organizations sell antiques, food, and beverages (no alcohol). McClure citizens voted dry in 1941. Local merchants exhibit their wares; livestock and locally hand-crafted articles are on display.

Cooking the soup is a ritual. Thirty-five-gallon kettles on eight brick furnaces are heated by wood fires, as of old. Into each kettle go a 16-quart

bucketful of dried beans, 15 pounds of ground beef (cut on the spot and ground immediately), eight pounds of "spek" (suet), and clear, fresh spring water.

No seasoning is added; each diner seasons to his own taste at the table. The cooks stir the soup constantly, each kettle for two or more hours, using 10-ft.-long, apple-butter paddles. A fireman keeps the fires stoked with slabwood.

When the major dome, Sam Bubb, declares a batch ready, the kettle is lifted by a chain hoist and moved on an overhead track to the cafeteria-style dispensary. On a normally busy day a kettleful is ready every 20 minutes.

Pavilion built

Until a few years ago tables were spread in the open under the trees, but bugs and birds became such a nuisance that a pavilion was built over the dining area. Eating is family style, on tables covered with red and white tablecloths. Everybody, from "porch young'uns" and "yard kids" to old folks, eats bean soup.

The 18 tables seat about 400 people. For 40 cents you get a bowl (one pint) of soup and crackers to go with it. Conversations and greetings are a mixture of Pennsylvania Dutch (Wie bist, Horry?) and English. McClure housewives mingle with the diners, exhorting them to "Come on, eat now. Ach, there's more back!" (Translation: There's more in the pot.)

If you can't get to McClure, on U.S. Route 522 between Selinsburg and Lewisport, northwest of Harrisburg, you might want to make your own bean soup. Here is the family-size recipe.

McClure Bean Soup

1 pound dried beans, (Great Northern or navy)
1 pound lean ground beef
¾ pound suet
8 quarts water

Run hot water over the beans in colander. Break meat and suet into bits. Put all into a large pot and bring to a boil, uncovered. Then cover and simmer for 2 to 2½ hours. Stir frequently. If not constantly, until the soup is done. It tastes best warmed over.



Oster photo

Load cooker in the a.m.; serve or can in the p.m.—slow-cooker does the rest

Slow-cook units boast automatic controls

By Nancy Iran Phillips
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

More women working and the high price of meats have made slow-cookers one of the most important kitchen appliances.

The 61st semiannual National Housewares Exposition at McCormick Place here saw the introduction of a number of new slow-cookers as well as improved design in these products; so attuned to today's life-style.

Since Rival introduced its "Crock Pot" some two years ago, a host of other manufacturers have offered these electrical crockery units with the heating elements within the crockery or on an electric plate below it.

Slow-cookers are designed to cook less tender cuts in 8 to 10 hours, making it possible for the homemaker to start them before she leaves for work and come home to a meal cooked, tender, and succulent with meat juices.

'Automatic shift'

Most of the original slow-cookers have high and low heating positions, with the low temperature under 150 degrees F., and safe to be left on all day.

The competitive one-up-manship of the industry has brought forth a new idea: the "automatic shift." The "Crock-A-Dial" by Dominion and the Hamilton-Beach "Crock Watcher" automatically shift from the high temperature needed to start the cooking process to the low temperature for day-long operation.

"Is it safe to leave an appliance unattended and operating all day long?" we asked Betty Sullivan, home economist for Hamilton-Beach. Her answer: "That Underwriter's Laboratory seal is hard to obtain. They wouldn't give it to any of us if the unit wouldn't operate safely that way." Underwriter's Laboratory is an independent testing laboratory.

But her advice to the skeptical

homemaker is to try using the unit unattended on a day when she knows she is going to be home to check on it.

Other manufacturers have looked for ways to make their existing products serve as slow-cookers. Corning Glass Works, for example, has added a slow-cooking unit, a Dutch oven, to its Electromatic table range, while some months ago Sunbeam introduced a crockery insert to fit any of its electric fry pans.

Renewed interest in canning by cost-conscious consumers has led makers of these slow-cooking units to devise ways to use them for this homemaker art. Oster introduced a recipe booklet for home canning with its Super Pot.

"Housewares have given us the gift of time," is the last line of the new 35-minute motion picture commissioned by the National Housewares Manufacturers Association. The historical film review of how these important utensils have kept pace with America's changing life-style, premiered at the exposition, will be shown as part of a 13-segment bicentennial television series, as well as to consumer and industry groups.

Like the film, the 1,455 exhibits at the show pointed out that housewares not only save homemakers' time, but also continual improvement of its wares is part of the industry's continuing story.

Advances in cookware coating also were noted in the midyear exposition, where merchandise introduced is planned to be on sales counters within the next six months.

E. I. duPont, makers of Teflon II, the nonstick coating used by many manufacturers of pots and pans, has announced improvements in the chemistry of the coating. Dupont has removed 80 percent of the microscopic pores from the surface of the coating, increased its strength and its basic adhesion to cookware. This means that the finish will last longer and stain less easily.

They explain that with the large number of pores of the unimproved finish, the homemaker often was cooking on top of carbonized grease rather than on the cooking surface.



Green Giant photo

Corn casserole

Individual casseroles of creamed corn, perked up with parsley, well-seasoned, and topped with bacon makes an attractive way to serve a familiar favorite.

Roll baked round the world

By a staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Parker House Rolls

¾ cup scalded milk
¾ cup boiling water
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar
1 tablespoon butter
¼ yeast cake, dissolved in
¼ cup lukewarm water
8 cups bread flour, or enough to knead

Parker House Rolls have been famous since the late 1800's when a French chef at the Parker House Hotel developed the recipe for the feathery-light rolls with the fold on the top.

Over the years travelers who visited the hotel, such as Fannie Farmer and Franklin D. Roosevelt, spread the news of the special hot bread and soon requests for the recipe came from other hotel managers all over the world.

Put milk, water, salt, butter and sugar into bowl and mix well. When lukewarm, add yeast. Add flour until it is stiff enough to knead. Let rise until double in bulk, shape into balls, put into buttered pan and cover. Let it rise again to double its bulk.

Crease each ball across the center with the floured handle of a wooden spoon. Brush one half with butter and fold this half over on the other half and press together like a pocketbook.

Let rise again. Bake for 10 or 15 minutes in a hot oven, heated to 425 degrees F., until golden. Brush the tops with butter after baking.

Removes oily stains.



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Food Hints

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food

Recipes for zucchini regular or king-size

By Phyllis Hanes
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

If you have zucchini in your garden, you are now beginning to realize what a fast-growing, prolific squash it is. Three hills of zucchini will amply supply a family of four all summer, if the fruits are kept picked to encourage more bearing. So if you planted a whole package of seed, you will have zucchini to spare this summer.

Ideally they should be picked when they are small, since leaving them to grow large will slow down the production. But as every gardener knows, the huge ornamental leaves of the plant often hide the vegetables, and they grow to gigantic size on very short notice.

There are countless ways of preparing and serving zucchini — and there are even some recipes for the king-size ones.

A complete little book called *The Zucchini Cookbook* by Paula Simmons has just been published by Pacific Search Books, 715 Harrison Street, Seattle, Wash. (\$3.50).

Here are some zucchini recipes from it that are a little different from traditional dishes.

Jiffy Sweet and Sour

4 small, sliced zucchini
1/2 cup undiluted frozen apple juice
1/2 cup cider vinegar
1 garlic clove, crushed
1/2 teaspoon dried weed
Combine ingredients and simmer five minutes or until zucchini is barely tender, stirring occasionally. Serves four.

Noodle Casserole

1 pound ground beef
28-ounce cans tomato sauce
1/2 teaspoon oregano
3 cups sliced zucchini
Salt
Wide noodles
1 cup cottage cheese
4 ounces cream cheese, softened
1/2 teaspoon freshly ground pepper
4 finely chopped onions
1/2 cup yogurt or dairy sour cream

Cook beef in skillet until meat loses its color; drain. Add oregano, tomato sauce, and zucchini. Simmer five minutes; add salt to taste. Meanwhile cook noodles in salted water until tender; drain. Put half noodles in shallow greased baking dish. Mix one teaspoon salt with rest of the ingredients. Spread this on the noodles, top with cottage cheese, cream cheese, pepper, green onions, and remaining noodles. Pour meat-zucchini mixture over top. Bake in moderate oven at 350 degrees F. for about 30 minutes. Serves six. This dish is also good when reheated.

Here is an easy stuffing for large zucchini.

Spinach Stuffing

1/2 cup cold milk

2/3 cup flour
1/2 ounce package cooked, drained spinach
1/2 cup bacon, cooked
1/2 cup pepper to taste
1/2 cup cheddar cheese
1/2 cup zucchini, steamed
In a medium saucepan combine milk and flour; heat until it starts to thicken. Add drained, cooked spinach and simmer five minutes. Add crumbled bacon, season to taste. Fill steamed halves of three medium zucchini then top with cheese. Place on greased cookie sheet and bake at 350 degrees F. for 15 minutes. If desired, crumbled bacon can be used as topping with cheese.

Light Zucchini Bread

3 whole eggs
1/2 cup vegetable oil
1/2 cup sugar
1 teaspoon lemon peel
1/2 teaspoon orange extract
1/2 teaspoon vanilla
2 cups grated zucchini, peeled if peeling is tough
2 1/2 cups unsifted flour, or more
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 teaspoon ginger
1 teaspoon soda
2 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 cup chopped nuts

Beat eggs; add oil and sugar and beat well. Add flaving and zucchini and beat again. Mix dry ingredients together; stir into egg mixture, add nuts and mix well. Bake in small loaf pans or in oiled cans at 350 degrees F. for one hour. Cool in pans until bread will remove easily, then cool on wire rack. This freezes well and is an ideal way to use the monster zucchini that seem to appear unexpectedly.

Speedy Zucchini Stew

1 10-ounce package frozen mixed vegetables
1 small potato, peeled and cubed
1/2 cup water
1 vegetable bouillon cube
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
2 tablespoons soy sauce
2 tomatoes, quartered
1 cup cauliflower or broccoli flowerets
2 medium zucchini, sliced
1 small chopped onion
1 cup cubed leftover meat or 1/2 cup silvered luncheon meat
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon oregano
Pinch of sage

In Dutch oven or casserole with lid, simmer frozen, mixed vegetables and potato cubes for five minutes with water, bouillon cube, Worcestershire and soy sauce. Add rest of vegetables, meat and seasonings. Cover and bake at 350 degrees F. for 40 minutes or until vegetables are tender. Juice can be poured off and thickened if desired. Serves four. Stew can also be cooked on top of stove but over very low heat, with occasional stirring and watching that it doesn't dry out.

Use blender to grind buckwheat into flour

By Diane Young
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Shelburne, Vt.
One morning I was out in the kitchen preparing breakfast for overnight guests from New Hampshire. "How about buckwheat muffins instead of toast?" I asked, as I cracked big brown-shelled eggs into a mixing bowl.

"Sure, I haven't tasted any in years," one of the fellows answered. I handed him the jar of whole buckwheat, pointed to the blender, and said, "Here, John, grind us two cups." A minute later the odd-shaped grains were a fine flour. Then, with friend watching over my shoulder, I made a double batch.

Apple-buckwheat Muffins

2 eggs, beaten
2 cups of milk
6 tablespoons maple syrup or honey
2 apples, cored and chopped
2 cups buckwheat flour
2 1/2 cups wheat flour
5 tablespoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt

Beat the eggs, add the milk and sweetener. Mix thoroughly. Sift the flours, with the salt and baking powder, into the liquid. Toss in the apples, stir up quickly and bake in oiled muffin tins at 350 degrees F. about 20 minutes.

You can buy whole buckwheat in natural food stores. Ask for unroasted buckwheat. In supermarkets the boxes say kasha or buckwheat groats. Keep the buckwheat in a clean, dry glass jar with a tight lid. Grind just

what you need in the blender. I've found that buckwheat is the only grain that can be ground perfectly into flour in the blender. You'll need a grain mill for everything else.

Many people used to look forward to hot-off-the-griddle buckwheat pancakes on frosty mornings when they were growing up. They can close their eyes and feel the warmth of the kitchen, and almost taste those long-ago pancakes. But they haven't eaten any since.

The following recipe is for buckwheat cakes sweetened with maple sugar. It's been used in Vermont families for generations.

Maple Sugar Buckwheat Cakes

1 cup thick sour cream
1 egg, beaten
1/2 cup maple sugar
1 teaspoon soda
1/2 teaspoon baking powder
1 cup buckwheat flour
1/2 teaspoon salt

Beat the egg, add the sour cream and maple sugar, and mix until the sugar is dissolved. Sift the buckwheat flour with the other dry ingredients into the liquid. Mix up quickly to a very thick mixture. Then remember the rule for buckwheat cakes — a very hot, well-greased griddle.

Drop by spoonfuls onto the hot griddle, leaving space between the cakes. They spread out as they cook.

Serve with butter and maple syrup and, as the owner of an old Vermont general store says, "You'll have something really delicious, if you like buckwheat." If you do like it, don't let it slip out of your life again.

Phlox keeps borders bright into September

By Millicent Taylor
Garden writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Queen of high summer in the perennial border is the hardy or summer Phlox (P. paniculata). Her reign extends from late July on through August and September, in some regions into October.

For showy, colorful, fragrant blooms over a long period no other perennial can compare with it. It asks for little attention, blooms extravagantly, and comes up year after year.

Its name is from the Greek "phlego" meaning flame, probably because of the brilliance of its flowers. It is a native of North America, but was first developed for gardens by British and European hybridists.

The delightful and popular "eyed" variety was achieved by John Downie of Edinburgh. A recent British hybridist was Captain Symons-Jeune, who has given us many new varieties desirable for their clear colors, abundance of bloom, and strong habits of growth.

When to plant

Hardy Phlox can be planted in spring or autumn. Established clumps are best divided in September — about every third or fourth year. It thrives in full sun or light open shade. The blues and lavenders keep their color best in light shade.

It comes into bloom when the peonies and delphiniums have finished their reign, and carries the border colorfully through the warm mid and late summer season until supplemented by perennial asters and other autumn flowers.

A long border of these bright trusses is a marvelous sight. On some large estates a whole section of the

garden given over to them is a fragrant beauty spot. Even a small suburban or town garden can be made lovelier by a mass or two of them as accents.

Harmonizing colors

The colors are so gay that to avoid planting varieties that clash or give a "busy" effect it may be well to choose them from a nursery catalog that is illustrated in color, or to visit with a notebook a summer flower show or to take advantage of a planned "collection." They come in various heights and start blooming early, mid-season, or late.

The pinks, lavenders, and purples go well together. Wayside offers Amethyst, Purple Heart, and two new ones, Russian Violet and Lilac Time among its purple-lavenders. Blue Boy, a deep violet, is popular.

There are many lovely rose-pinks, some with deeper or lighter eyes, and wonderful scarlets and orange-reds. There is a new brilliant red called Starfire from two to three feet tall, with strong green foliage.

I am partial to white phlox. The older Miss Lingard, Mrs. Jenkins, and the handsome White Admiral are my favorites. There is a new white, Mount Fujiyama. The whites are beautiful in an evening garden, glowing softly in the moonlight.

Rich soil, plenty of room

You want to dig and prepare the soil deeply for phlox. It likes a rich, well-drained soil and plenty of room. Each plant needs about 15 inches around it. Circulation of air keeps it from mildew, practically its only difficulty.

During dry spells give it plenty of water at the ground level. (Overhead watering especially toward evening encourages mildew.) And feed it with



White Admiral glistens like mounds of snow

organic plant food at intervals. A summer mulch helps keep the soil moist.

Keep spent flower-heads cut off so they won't go to seed. The seeds germinate quickly and will make plants that next season would bloom an unattractive magenta.

In September, if your established phlox needs dividing, lift the clumps

and disregard the center part. Cut the strong outside sections with a knife into three or four budded divisions. Plant each division with 15 inches around it.

If this is done three or four weeks before frost they should become established by winter and bloom next year. A winter mulch in cold climates will be appreciated.

Old china makes exotic flowerpots

Pitchers
as planters

By Louise Hyde
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

House plants and cut flowers can play a very important role in decorating if you use imagination in selecting them and their containers.

You probably have several items stored somewhere out of sight that would make eye-catching containers for house plants or cut flowers. Did you ever think of growing cactus in an old shaving mug or kenilworth ivy in a china eggcup? Pitchers, creamers, and sugar bowls of all sizes make attractive containers for plants or flowers.

You can make an attractive flower arrangement using an old sugar bowl or pitcher. Pour water in the bowl or pitcher, creamers, and sugar bowls of all sizes make attractive containers for plants or flowers.

Arrangement lasts

This arrangement is good any place in the house. It will never grow old if the cut flowers are changed with the seasons.

Old china, metal, or glass salt and pepper shakers minus the screw tops make unusual flower containers. They will hold miniature bouquets of violets or tufted pansies at individual place settings, or you might group them together for a centerpiece.

You can use doll dishes for planters. Kenilworth ivy will grow in a doll cup and add a touch of color to a small window sill.

Use willow baskets for large plants in clay or plastic pots. Try painting the baskets to go with your decor.

Veil window with vines

For less sun and more privacy you can veil a window with vines. Train the vines to climb small trellises or branches inserted in their pots. You can attach plant holders made to hold hanging baskets at different heights to the window frame and grow almost any plant.

When you have the items you already own on display as containers for house plants and cut flowers, you will probably want to add others to your collection.

If you want antiques, or old places on the verge of becoming antiques, stick to auctions, yard and rummage sales, and thrift shops. If you want everything the same color, and age does not matter, you might also watch bargain counters in chain or discount stores.

Always keep your eyes open for flowers, plants, and containers that will add something to your decorating scheme.

Homemade greenhouse yields crops all winter

By Peter Tonge

When Marge Eliason decides on traditional New England corned beef and cabbage for dinner, even though snow carpets the countryside she will ask her husband to "go pick me a nice cabbage."

Your vegetable plot

And Alton Eliason, known in these parts principally as a blueberry grower, will stride out to his winter garden and do just that — pull a blue-green firmly headed cabbage. In fact, all winter long the Eliasons eat lettuce, cabbage, carrots, beets, turnips, and other of the harder vegetables fresh from their own garden.

He can do this, of course, only with the aid of a greenhouse. But the Eliason greenhouse is a simply constructed one which uses only the sun's rays — no artificial heat at all — to keep out the winter cold.

With food prices hitting a new high almost every time a housewife visits the supermarket the value of year-round vegetable gardening becomes obvious. A few lengths of electrical conduit pipe and some clear plastic sheeting made it all possible for the Eliasons.

What Mr. Eliason did was to bend some lengths of the pipe to form half circles or arches. These he fixed firmly into holes bored into a wooden framework that lay flat on the ground.

These were then covered with the clear plastic sheeting. In effect he had built a tunnel — about 4 feet high and 6 feet across — which now served as a greenhouse.

How can so flimsy a covering be effective in a climate where temperatures drop into the teens most winter nights and occasionally all the way to zero?

The answer lies in the tremendous amount of heat available in the sun's rays even in winter. This heat warms up the soil in the greenhouse during the day and at night the soil stays warm enough to sustain the frost-resistant varieties of vegetables.



"I've known the outside air temperature to be as low as 10 degrees on a sunny day," says Mr. Eliason, "but in the greenhouse it has been around 90 degrees."

On those days when there is little or no wind around Mr. Eliason will open up each end of the greenhouse for ventilation. He's even forgotten to close up at night on one or two occasions. When that has happened "I've found the plants in the first few feet withered from the cold but the rest have been fine."

There have been times, too, when he has come out in the morning to find the greenhouse covered in ice but the plants have been fine.

Little wonder then that the Eliasons can say: "We don't freeze many vegetables. We eat fresh out of the garden most of the time."

In fact, the Eliason freezer is pretty well stocked — but only with such things as summer squash, tomatoes, beans etc., frost-tender varieties that wouldn't survive even in the greenhouse without artificial heat.

Mr. Eliason does get a little concerned though after a few consecutive days of overcast weather "when the stored up heat in the soil may begin to run low." But the plants have always survived because "even when it's overcast there is some warming up each day in the greenhouse," he finds.

If ever he felt his plants were really threatened Mr. Eliason

might consider putting a few buckets of boiling water in the greenhouse at night. However, he's never had to resort to that in the two winters he has been growing vegetables this way.

Some gardeners I know of grow lettuce in a cold frame all winter long and they resort to bowls of hot water on very cold nights.

A cold frame, where only a small area of soil will be warmed up each day, will probably need that sort of precautionary treatment more frequently. It is advisable, too, to throw a blanket or some similar additional protection over the cold frame.

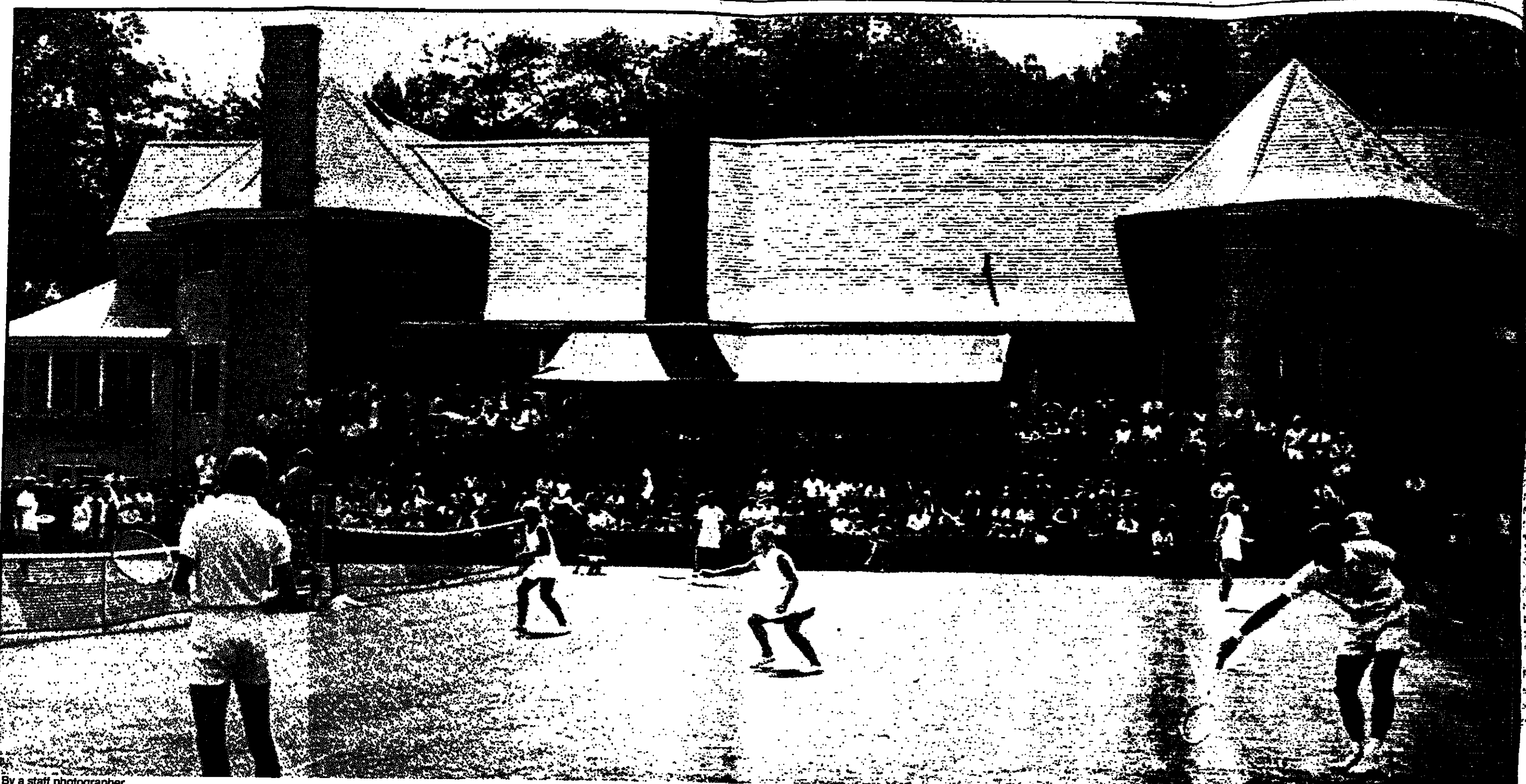
Mr. Eliason's greenhouse is made up in three 20-foot lengths which gives him the opportunity of having three separate greenhouses or, as he did last winter, push them together to form one 60-foot tunnel. He sees to it that the greenhouses are always sited each winter so that they get full sun morning and afternoon. "That's important when you have no artificial heat," he says.

He also uses liberal amounts of compost both for the plant nutrients it contains and for the insulating qualities of the organic matter. In other words the compost slows down the heat loss from the soil at night.

Mr. Eliason has most of the vegetables planted and growing before winter sets in. But when a bed is emptied of one crop he will seed it for the next. Last winter he planted Swiss chard around Feb. 1.

By the first week in March Mrs. Eliason was serving it up at the dinner table.

sports



By a staff photographer

No clubhouse like this elsewhere



By a staff photographer
Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman
 ... a tennis perennial

By Ross Atkin

Chestnut Hill, Mass. Snuggled tightly into Boston's western suburbs is a very inviting anachronism — the Longwood Cricket Club, site of the U.S. Pro Tennis Championships which begin on Monday.

Longwood doesn't really seem to notice or care that it is living in the era of the instant tennis club. All around its Chestnut Hill home tennis bubbles are being inflated, cavernous tennis complexes assembled, and synthetic courts unrolled like so many green air-strips.

The new clubs offer round-the-clock hours and ultramodern facilities, but only Longwood, cloaked in tradition, can serve up unhurried tennis on finely manicured grass courts.

In 1890, just 16 years after Mary Outerbridge brought tennis to the United States, Longwood was being called the tennis center of the nation. It has yet to relinquish that distinction.

The New Orleans Lawn Tennis Club, founded in 1876, is one year older, and the U.S. Open, America's most prestigious tournament, belongs to Forest Hills. But no club has contributed more to tennis through the years than the LCC.

Club members have volunteered their services to put on national and international tournaments, placed two prominent cups — the Davis and Wightman — up for grabs, and aspired to top positions within the sport.

Walter Elcock was elected president of the 102-nation International Lawn Tennis Federation this year while Edy McGoldrick has assumed the new position of director of women's tennis with the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association. Bud Collins, a leading tennis writer and broadcaster, is another well-known Longwoodian as is Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman, the spunky 87-year-old grandmother who won 44 national titles during her competitive career.

The club has always been at the forefront of tennis, but not until the last several years have the 650 members taken to the courts so enthusiastically or so often.

Jack Steverman, Longwood's current president, has observed the radical change in playing habits. "It used to be that every-

one would sit around the clubhouse sipping tea and maybe pick up a racket once or twice a week. Today everyone is a player, including the kids.

"In the old days you just brushed them aside," Steverman continued. "But not now. We have a children's program with seven courts set aside for them to play on."

Those who are aware of the club's rich heritage along with its high property taxes and upkeep costs might expect membership fees to be prohibitive. Actually they are reasonable by today's standards.

Each member pays a \$400 initiation fee. After that, yearly dues fall into three membership types — single, husband and wife, and family. A single person pays \$300 in annual dues, a family \$680.

Of course, just having the needed money doesn't necessarily guarantee membership. "We have an admissions committee which screens prospective members," Steverman explains. "Like any club, we're a big family. We don't want misfits."

Those who fit come from mixed backgrounds. It's not a blue blood club, at least not anymore, says Steverman, who presents himself as Exhibit A. An electrical contractor, he believes it's indicative of the changing times that "an electrician is the Longwood president."

Except when play is restricted to Longwood's 18 clay courts, members can play for as long as they want, and many play all day. This differs from the arrangement at many of the newer tennis complexes, where hour-long time slots are sold.

"A lot of clubs contract playing time for an entire season or require that reservations be made a week in advance," Steverman points out. "But at Longwood you come out whenever you feel like it."

Norman Drake will arrange a match. Drake is the club's tennis host. He knows most every member personally and has gauged their tennis playing ability from his vantage point on the clubhouse veranda. The veteran matchmaker can have a player on the court against an opponent of comparable ability in no time.

Longwood's most appealing feature is the grass. It is a vanishing court surface found at

no more than 25 clubs in the United States today.

Most pros dislike grass courts because they wear thin under constant use and the bounce is so unpredictable.

"They should hard-top the whole place," the volatile Pancho Gonzales said in disgust at Longwood several years ago. Others shared Pancho's opinion, and in 1969 the LCC uprooted the grass in the grandstand area and put down three artificial courts. This year clay has been installed to promote longer rallies.

As much as the pros dislike the grass, it remains very popular with the polished hackers who normally populate the other courts.

"There's nothing like it," says Steverman. "It's just great on the legs."

Besides the comfort factor, grass is fun to play on. Very invigorating, say its disciples. The challenges are greater too, and the player who hasn't learned to bend his knees will have problems handling the low shots that skip along like rocks on a lake.

Some members are so sold on grass they think it heresy to play on anything else. "Here we have the most beautiful courts in the

country, and some of these nuts go all over New England to play on clay and try to collect some silver pots," squawks one outraged purist. "Leaving this grass to do that is like deserting Sophia Loren for Ma Kettle."

Grass courts, of course, are not without some major drawbacks. For one, they are treacherous when even slightly damp. "Sometimes after a rain we may have to wait two, three, even four days for the courts to dry out enough to play on them," Steverman says.

In 1955, heavy rains accompanied hurricane Diana through Boston leaving the courts under two feet of water. The National Doubles, once a regular event at the club, had to be postponed for a week while everyone sat around the clubhouse waiting for Lake Longwood to dry out.

A week's wait is nothing, though, compared to eight years, which is how long the original Chestnut Hill courts were in preparation.

The club decided to move out of the Longwood area of Brookline when land values began rising astronomically (the LCC's initial property rent had been \$40 per year). The decision to flee the Back Bay meant giving up a

quaint \$200 clubhouse and its \$7 bathtub; but in 1916 the land in Chestnut Hill was purchased.

A fish pond dominated the landscape. First it had to be drained, then work began on the expansive lawn. The tedious task of growing the sturdy yet smooth grass carpet fell to Ike Chambers.

Ike came over from Scotland in 1884 to take a dual job with the old club as groundskeeper and cricket professional. All the club's cricket players eventually converted to the new sport of tennis, but Ike stayed on as

groundskeeper even after the LCC moved to its present location.

Charley Chambers stepped into the groundskeeper's job when his father retired in 1932. Then in 1967 Charley retired, and Walter Chambers, a younger brother, took over.

Today, over 50 years after first mowing the Longwood green, Walter is an institution around the club in his khaki-colored work clothes.

So that the grass doesn't start showing bald spots, the courts are mowed about once a week, a couple feet to either side and perhaps several feet backward or forward. The net poles must be redriven and the numerous por-

table fences which serve as backstops repositioned.

If Longwood has a problem it's a lack of space. There's no room to expand or even provide for member parking.

About the last major addition to the club was Freshney pool, built in 1938. Since then interest has grown in adding indoor courts and paddle tennis facilities, but the question is "Where?"

Longwood is surrounded. Suburban homes hem it in on two sides. The Chestnut Hill Shopping Center lies to the west, and heavily traveled Route 9 is not about to budge on the club's south side.

About five years ago plans were drawn up to move to Weston, even further from the center city. But that plan got junked in a swirl of controversy and red tape.

The club's neighbors worried that commercial interests would move in. Certainly getting the zoning regulations changed would have been a sticky business. Longwood straddles the Brookline-Newton border.

As Longwood nears its centennial celebration, a history rich in tennis memories resurfaces. Almost every male player of any stature has appeared at least once on Longwood's center court.

Bill Tilden, Don Budge, Ken Rosewall, Rod Laver, Stan Smith, Arthur Ashe, and Jimmy Connors have all won tournaments at Longwood. Even Bobby Rigg trotted off with \$400 and a silver platter for winning a pro 60 in 90-degree heat back in 1948.

In one of its more generous gestures, the club joined forces with the New England Merchants Bank (and Ed Hickey) in 1964 to save the bankrupt U.S. Pro Championships. In doing so, it paved the way for the professional game's phenomenal growth. (At Longwood alone, the total purse has climbed from \$10,000 to \$100,000 in just a decade.)

Because of its venerated position, Longwood can be accused of occasionally it acts old-fashioned.

The club tried to "get with it" for a while by allowing a rainbow of colors on the courts. But this year, after a five-year absence, the all-white rule was reinstated. Why? The colors were too distracting.

Let's face it, for a Golden Age like Longwood, tradition still makes a great security blanket.



By Scott Harrison
Jack Steverman and Ed Hickey
 ... electricity and dollars



By Pete Main, staff photographer

Side view of Longwood clubhouse—the flowers are real

people, places, things



Photos by Richard Pearlman

Bogota's 'gamines' — they defy adult society



By Cynthia Monahan
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Bogota, Colombia, is in many ways a typical Latin American city. Nestled in the savannah of the northern Cordilleras, it is composed of skyscrapers and shanties. What many tourists, and Colombians themselves, find unusual in Bogota (and in less populated Colombian cities) is the phenomenon of countless groups of little boys living in the downtown streets.

Bogotanos traditionally call their street children "gamins" (from the French gamine, for street urchin). The gamines, ranging in age from five to 16, are truly urchin-like. Numbering between two and five thousand, the tattered, dirty, and often barefoot boys are highly visible in the streets of this city of three million very formal inhabitants.

The gamines' is a 24-hour presence in the streets. In the evening, they are seen rambling about the main ar-

teries, playing soccer with rag-stuffed balls, snatching windshield wipers off parked cars with great agility, or engaging in spontaneous eruptions of fun or anger. Their scavenging done, they huddle in little groups, covering themselves with paper boxes and newspapers for warmth as they sleep on the sidewalks and grassy street dividers. Morning commuters find the gamines still asleep in the street. They remain there until the strength of the sun, hunger, or a passing kick awakes them to the search for food.

There is no simple explanation for the existence of gamines in Bogota. Although very little study has been undertaken, it is at least certain that the boys are seldom themselves abandoned and rarely, if ever, orphaned.

Gamines share the early social history of all Bogotan children born to marginal populations: the one-room family home in the poor barrios that dot the city's foothills, the warm infancy with constant contact with the mother, and the sudden exchange of closeness for early responsibilities in

carrying for siblings and food preparation. Also, an emphasis on authoritarian attitudes, which is present to varying degrees in the lives of most Colombian children, as reflected in a survey of Bogotan parents that revealed that 87.3 percent felt that the mother's primary responsibility was to raise her children to respect and insure the father's peace in the home.

But a severely exaggerated authoritarianism appears as the universal thread in the early lives of gamines. It is encountered in diverse forms at home, school, and church. Emotional and physical violence are strongly combined in a pre-gamin home.

Yet this background, sufficient as it may appear as cause for runaways, is often insufficient to break the solidity of the Latin family. Even in the most authoritarian home, it is only one or two children who adopt the gamin alternative.

Which child becomes a gamin? Very often the pre-gamin has developed a strong identification with the values of Colombian society itself — exactly those values that prove impossible to realize in the marginal milieu. To understand the strength of the latter possibility, it must be remembered that the values universally cherished within a modern but

colonial-based Latin society are those inherited by the Spanish land-owning aristocracy. The frustration of such strong values as the Latin emphasis on social class and disdain for manual labor are clearly felt in the lower class life-styles and attitudes.

Gamines are not just "street children." Like the thousands to be seen in underdeveloped countries, nor are they juvenile delinquents. There are many children in the streets of Bogota, shining shoes, selling lottery tickets, playing on the sidewalk while their mothers sell newspapers, but they are not all gamines.

Gamines are a special population of children living in the streets in gangs of five to nine boys, with a highly differentiated hierarchy of roles and values and a consistently evolving vocabulary that protects against adult comprehension. The prime objective, in fact, of a gamin's behavior, is to protect himself against the world of adults, to provoke their hostility but never their love. A gamin is faithful only to a gamin, and then only to one of his own gang. He will not do common street jobs; any work he condescends to is temporary.

A telling example of gamin work ethics is their traditional income of windshield wipers. In Bogota, wind-

shield wipers go for 300 pesos (\$15) and commonly disappear if not removed from a parked car. So frequent is this sort of theft that parking lots and busy streets are lined with children offering to watch cars for a tip. Many of these eager car-watchers are gamines themselves, non-verbally threatening to steal some part of the car should their legitimate offer be rejected. Such is the double-bind of many gamin transactions.

Few efforts have been made to deal with the gamines. Well-meaning citizens, offering the boys food or small jobs, soon learn that they are "suckers." Casual relationships with gamines generally end in exploitation or mutual loss of trust. The primary relationship with the adult world has been broken, leaving a wound that kindness and trust threaten more gravely than hostility.

For this reason, attempts by social service agencies to work with the boys in traditional forms of rehabilitation have been marked by failure. The problem presented is a behavioral one. Gamines so provoke and threaten Colombian institutional workers that they elicit continually those same authoritarian and rigid responses that convince the children,

again and again, of the basic meanness of adults.

To the adult, the gamin is impossible to deal with. Few Colombians, even those with a social service background, are able to overcome their acculturated attitudes toward children in general, and more specifically toward the gamines, who have become a social anathema.

In a residential project for gamines, which I had the privilege to manage for a year in Bogota, my great sorrow was that out of the 28 interested volunteers who came for a first visit, only two were able to return and fulfill their commitment after previewing the children and our nonauthoritarian manner of work. That same lack of commitment and seriousness regarding the problem prematurely closed our doors and terminated our Colombian funding.

In the light of the inherent difficulty of Colombia in dealing with the phenomenon of "gaminismo" and the slowness of significant change both in cultural attitudes toward child-rearing and economic distribution of wealth in developing countries, the street culture of the gamines can be expected to continue in Bogota for some time.

Stamp buffs' Europe guide

By Robin Wright
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Stamps have long been a stay-at-home hobby. A couple of people think maybe for too long.

Their thinking has resulted in a new book that offers a novel approach to stamp collecting as well as a novel approach to seeing Europe.

The "Stamp Collector's Guide to Europe" is more than a list of reliable continental philatelists. Covering 34

San Marino, the Vatican — along with the usual, ending with Yugoslavia. In addition there are listings for five organizations that issue stamps or use novel postmarks: the United Nations (Geneva), International Court of Justice (The Hague), UNESCO (Paris), Universal Postal Union (Berne), and the Council of Europe.

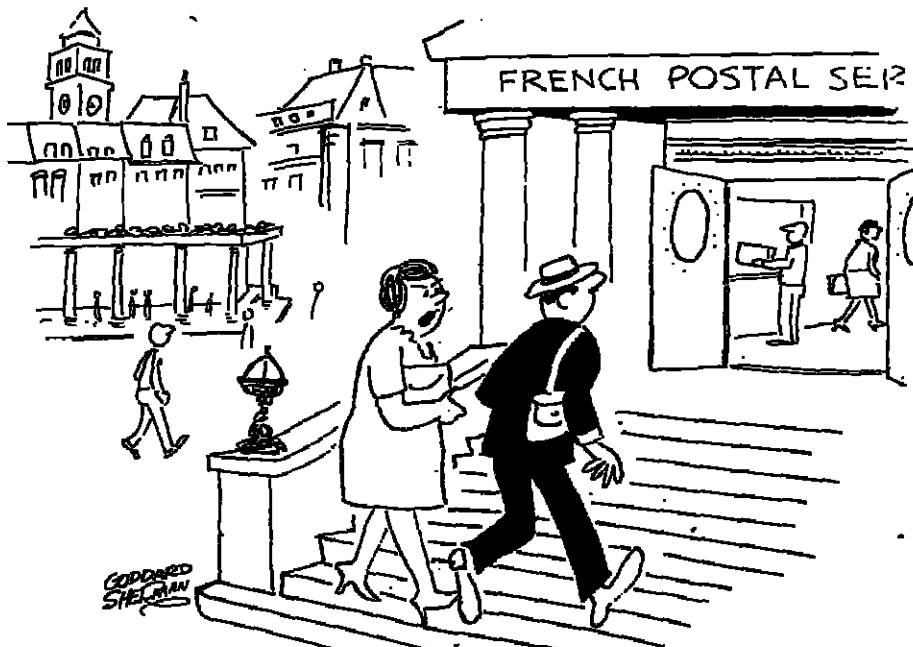
The book devotes a section to 87 territories, former countries, and stamp-selling provinces, such as Alsace-Lorraine, Herta, Thessaly, and the Transcaucasian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. It is so complete that even the nontraveling philatelist might want a copy for his library or to obtain names and addresses for correspondence.

"Stamp Collector's Guide to Europe" does not pretend to provide all a stamp collector needs to see the Continent. It does not deal with hotels, transportation, or entertainment. It stays strictly with its subject, stamps. But in that goal it is all any philatelist needs to see the Europe of stamps, even down to a glossary of philatelic terms in French, German, Italian, and Spanish.

Collections

countries and five international organizations, this \$3.95 paperback provides complete perspective on the history of each area's postal system, its stamps, famous collections and collectors, philatelic organizations and services, as well as salesmen.

Written by Jon L. Allen and Paul H. Silverstone, the guide starts out at Albania and includes the unusual — Gibraltar, Adnorra, Channel Islands,



The Christian Science Monitor

"I know you're a stamp collector. But I want to see more on this world tour than just post offices!"

Crossword

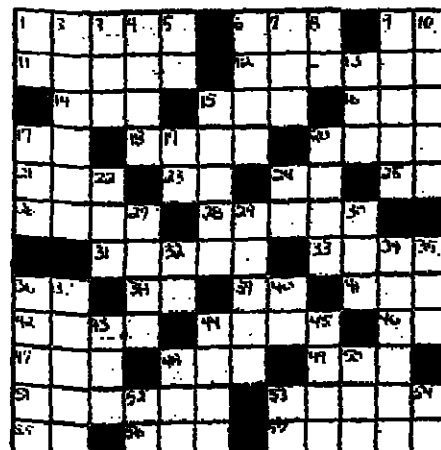
By Dale K. Pilkington

ACROSS

1. Reality
6. Flightless bird
9. Molt
11. Desert place
12. Window shelter
14. Enclosure
15. Share
16. Conclude
17. Tone of scale
18. Rotated
20. Rational
21. Over (poet.)
23. Thus
24. Mail (abbr.)
25. Man's nickname
26. Job
28. Lure
31. Light wood
33. Wharf
36. Provided
38. Refusal
39. 3,1416
41. Merry
42. Trick
44. Is right size
46. Compass point

DOWN

1. Toward
2. Sword
3. Employ
4. Hue
5. High school
6. Prime



Answer block appears across advertisements

The Home Forum.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Thursday, August 15, 1974



Courtesy of the Detroit Institute of Arts

"The Conversion of the Magdalene": By Caravaggio

Light on the mystery of faith

Some paintings seem almost literary in their dramatic power. Based usually on a moment of supreme intensity in a biblical or historical narrative, they serve less as illustration than revelation, and employ a measure of insight usually reserved for verbal expression alone.

Caravaggio's "The Conversion of the Magdalene" — one of only four paintings by the Italian baroque master in the United States — is such a painting. It not only provides a sensitive interpretation of the relationship between the two sisters, Mary and Martha, but attempts to illuminate, quite literally, the nature of divine grace.

Here Mary Magdalene is presented as the sister of Martha and Lazarus — a common assumption in medieval and Renaissance

literature though without support from modern scholars. To the early fathers, Mary had, through the charity of her heart and the nobility of her soul, an intuitive understanding considered more important to the medieval Christians than the moral law, the senses or the rational insights of the Greeks.

Caravaggio is trying to convey here an imponderable mystery of faith. It is the moment when Mary chooses the "good part," the moment of conversion and epiphany which Martha, for all her efforts to perform good works, is slow to understand.

To make this profound and elusive point Caravaggio juxtaposes extremes. He places Mary and Martha in a homely, domestic setting and grounds their exalted experience in

a foundation of everyday reality to which the ordinary observer can relate. The background is indistinct and the objects of a most humble sort: on the table is a cosmetic dish, a comb, and a mirror, references to Mary's previous vanity. Nothing distracts from the two figures; the light in fact enhances them.

Light has long served as a symbol of divinity in painting and Caravaggio uses here gradations of light and shadow — the chiaroscuro which Rembrandt was to bring to such perfection for similar ends — as a metaphor for the spiritual differences between the two sisters. A mysterious light falls upon Mary and is reflected as a radiant square in the mirror.

Mary seems not only to look at Martha but beyond her, to the light's

unidentifiable source. Transfixed by the knowledge that has come upon her, her face has become grave and serene.

Martha, in contrast, crouches spellbound with her back to the light and her face in the shadow. Her hair and even her clothes — though the same shades of red, green, and purple as Mary's — lack their luster. It is evident that Caravaggio is expressing the spiritual condition of the sisters in material terms. One is tempted to feel sorry for the unlovely, unenlightened, well-meaning Martha, but Caravaggio's point is that divine grace has nothing to do with a human interpretation of justice.

Diana Loercher

Authority over my umbrella

Although everyone is fully aware that it is not always an easy matter to get along with people, there is seldom much attention given to the equally ubiquitous problem of getting along with things.

A certain Gail Hamilton, in the 19th century, spoke of "the total depravity of inanimate things." To my mind this was going much too far. Nevertheless, it has to be admitted that there is in some things an awkward, obstinate, intractable streak, which does not make for really genial cooperation.

I have, for example, an umbrella with which I am, on very strained terms. Try as I may, I cannot get the thing to comport itself presentably. It sticks out its ribs at me — equivalent, I feel, to sticking out its tongue — and relaxes impudently into a series of unsightly bulges. Instead of being a svelte companion, it is a disreputable gamp. Yet when I take it to a shop for some slight repair, it behaves quite differently. Before the shopman hands it back, he gives it a nonchalant twirl, runs his hand carelessly down the creature's length, and instantly it assumes a sylph-like appearance, without a hint of anything so vulgar as ribs.

Nor is this by any means the only thing with which I am rather at odds. Naturally it takes two to make a quarrel, and I am far from ascribing these uneasy collaborations entirely to the shortcomings of the object concerned. No doubt we are both a little temperamental; and I cannot take quite the same stern view as Anthea does in this matter. She regards the multitude of objects, with which she is called upon to cooperate, with a wary and suspicious eye.

I imagine if she could have her way she would reduce her possessions — all the clutter of contrivances and gadgets and accessories and ornaments, all the horde

Children, we loosed you . . .

To whom does the uncaged bird owe love?
To what tree clings the wind-tossed flower?
Children, we loosed you, we let you go . . .

There are 5,000 of them, young boys and girls, wandering in the early hours of Bogotá, sleeping in her streets, learning to survive, in search of a birth certificate to make them legal. For 200 years, these unwanted ones from families too large and too poor to be fully fed are the morning children who waken before the sun is up — to scour the rubbish dumps for food and then to fade into the city's anonymity.

He is 8 years old. Once he was a baby found in a garbage bin. Today he is Mario. Tomorrow he will be Jose. He has many names of his own choosing, believing that he was never born: for what mummy or daddy, he smiles, would ever have left him to die? No one I know is quite so sure of his innate worth, of the wealthless gold in him.

He urges me please to watch my things because he must steal to keep alive. Now smiling he displays my license plate: "Only 5 pesos, señor — a new one he cost you 50!"

To whom does the uncaged bird owe love?
To what tree clings the wind-tossed flower?
Children, we loosed you, we let you go . . .

Godfrey John

of exacting inanimate objects that doth grossly close her in — to the barest minimum.

At all times she fights a defensive action; and when it comes to adding to this enveloping host of objects, she is far more difficult to persuade than I am. I have indeed in some degree been prompted to these reflections by the experience I had recently of helping her buy a handbag. She warned me about the onerous nature of the business before we set out, but I really had no idea of the subtle, complex conditions, quite undiscernible by the mere male, that had to be satisfied.

I was never able, for example, to grasp the esoteric rules prescribed for the departments of the interior. Many a bag seemed promising, but, like the bag Aeolus gave Odysseus, as soon as it was opened it was found to be useless. It always seemed to me that it would take what it got, but

Anthea was immediately certain that it had not got what it takes.

When eventually we did purchase a bag — a compromise needless to say, for I am persuaded that Anthea's bag is no more to be obtained than Time's wallet, or the purse of Fortunatus — I was a good deal wiser, but exhausted; and I fancy Anthea detected a faintly critical air in me.

"It's all very well," she remarked, with a hint of amusement in her eye, "but you can't expect me to be as easy going as you are with inanimate things. Look at the way you put up with those thousands of books!"

"Books!" I gasped. "They're not things but friends!"

"They're inanimate," she replied firmly, "and I don't know how you cope. I think I'd get rid of them."

Words failed me.

Eric Forbes-Boyd

On beauty and dishpans

A good many people probably get mixed up over the lovely hands of Mrs. Jones of Schenectady and those of her 16-year-old daughter, but there is reason for confusion in an advertising campaign that lumps dishwashing and beauty treatments.

Around the home, where I suppose the soap makers think their miracle chiefly occurs, I have little to do with the thrifful qualities of a dishpan. I bought my first emancipation long ago. When dishwashing machines were first offered, the idea was to release the domestic drudge (housewife, homemaker) so she could pass more time at other things. I needed more help with weeding carrots and shearing the sheep, so I reached for the checkbook. Previous to that, I had always stepped to the sink when she began to lave, and there would be a wiper laid out for me and I would assist. We would stand there looking at the snowdrifts outside the sink window, or the riotous petunias (as the case were), and by the time she tipped the water out of the pan I would have the dishes stacked in the cupboard. In those barbarous times she had a soap-shaker — a little wire cage into which went scraps of soap so nothing would go to waste — and she would churn it around to work up a milky lather. Later, she discovered soap flakes and soap powder, and these presaged the dawn of domestic beauty. But I said, "If I get you a dishwasher, it's the end of my laborious assistance — I, too, want more time for leisure; etc., etc."

But when lightning struck our machine, the insurance adjuster felt it was no fault of the manufacturer, acting as if I had done it a-purpose to vex him, and there was a reluctant period before replacement, when the dishpan was brought forth. Like Cincinnatus of old, I returned to my place behind the plow, so to speak. As I approached that first evening after the storm, I found the wiper laid out as before, and we inspected the petunias together for the first time in years.

Every summer, Bill and I fare forth on our annual Grandfathers' Retreat, disappearing into the Maine woods with all manner of

supplies and gear, but with neither cark nor care, and we pay respectful homage to the rigors of pristine subsistence. Every evensong we do our dishes, a crepuscular chore we rather enjoy as it makes a leisurely finale for a busy day.

Our supper, for instance, may be a split salmon, daintily roasted over maple coals, and garnished with watercress.

Dispatch from the farm

We don't have wild strawberry shortcake every meal, but we try to have one with salmon. It goes good.

Meantime, as we prepare this modest sustenance, the swallows are skimming the lake, the redwings are flashing in the weeds, a hootowl is hoottoting in the spruces, and on yonder point a doe is daintily bringing her fawns to drink. The sun is setting over the mountain, and peace is on every hand. From a distance, the waterfall at the outlet rumbles pleasantly as background music for the beauty and serenity. The shadows have lengthened when the biscuits are browned and the salmon has achieved his perfection. After nourishment, we contemplate quite a while, and then we do the dishes.

Bill sets the dishpan out and squirts in a squeeze from the plastic bottle of saponified delight. We scrape the orts onto a stump to catch the early moosebird, and lay the dishes in the pan. Then Bill dumps in a bucket of hot pondwater, and instantly the north woods smell just like any kitchen sink in any civilized household, and our illusion of remoteness is burst by something that suggests Schenectady. The hootowl becomes silent. The swallows perch. The sun goes down. That soap does it, and the pleasant flavor so well advertised is an evil and a menace in that place.

But I will admit, and without qualification, that Bill does have the loveliest hands in Township 14, Range 6.

John Gould

The Monitor's daily religious article

Who's the breadwinner?

Being the breadwinner of a family is often viewed by many as a burden to be borne, especially when prices for just about everything we need seem so high.

How important it is for any head of the household, man or woman, to know that the source of all good is actually God. I knew that whatever I was able to provide my family would always be the manifestation, or evidence, of His love and goodness, and that each member of the family can likewise draw on God's abundance every moment and expect to receive whatever is needed. We do this by knowing that God's abundance is already ours.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 494), "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." Since this is the case, how could I ever have a false or burdened sense of responsibility? When Christ Jesus fed the multitude he amply provided food for several thousand hungry people (Matthew 14:21). Turning to God for guidance and relying on His goodness was never a burden to Jesus. In fact,

on one occasion he is recorded as saying, "My yoke is easy, and my burden is light" (Matthew 11:30). He had no doubt that the heavenly Father was able to answer every need.

What a marvelous assurance this was to me! I had been laboring under the misapprehension that my loved ones would not be provided for unless I made it happen. Although I had no intention of neglecting my human responsibility — that would be neither practical nor Christian — I did realize I could lean more and more on my infinite Father-Mother God for supplying our needs. All of us can!

A statement by Mrs. Eddy is reassuring in this regard: "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for tomorrow: it is enough that divine Love is ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment" ("Miscellaneous Writings," p. 307). This can indeed be helpful to those who find themselves in the position of family breadwinner. It can reassure those for whom the bread is won. They too can realize that God, not man, is the real provider.

Jesus said (Matthew 6:30, 31, 33): "If God so clothe the grass of the field, which to day is, and to morrow is cast into the oven, shall he not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith? Therefore take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed? . . . But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

Tomorrow never comes, today never goes

As simple as the curve that slips round noon to make it afternoon, moving goes and must. And though I once did want it stopped moving goes

For try to hold a berry at its plumpest, a morning at its mist, man's lips at their word, and you will see that hold is mold and moving goes

And must the sun go down, and hands let go? Sad at first, the moon comes up and light and loving moving go and must

Perfection is not static nor dance a photograph of dance. Read this. Stop and go — for moving goes and must

June Goodwin

Daily Bible verse

How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things! — Rom. 10:15

Within the closeness of God's family

To feel a natural warmth and affection for all our brothers and sisters as children of God is to be drawn within the encircling love of our divine Parent.

The Bible speaks of this bond of universal brotherhood and assures us that we are all the sons and daughters of God. It tells us that God can help us in every circumstance.

A fuller understanding of God is needed to reach to the core of every discord with a healing solution. A book that speaks of the all-goodness of God, His love and His constancy, in clear understandable terms is Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy.

Science and Health shows the reader how to love in a manner that brings about happy relationships, an honest affection for all mankind, and a deeper love for God.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Thursday, August 15, 1974

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR SOCIETY

To avert war over Cyprus

The United States and its NATO allies should not hesitate to take strong action to prevent an outbreak of hostilities between Greece and Turkey.

The collapse of the Cyprus peace talks in Geneva, the withdrawal of Greek military forces from NATO, and a renewed offensive by the Turks on Cyprus jeopardize the Atlantic alliance and threaten to upset the whole balance of power in the Mediterranean. This is just the kind of situation that invites Soviet intrigue and intervention, and, sadly, it will not solve the tragic plight of the Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

At the moment the situation is explosive. One option being considered in Washington is to cut off all military aid to Ankara and Athens. Such a course may be the right one to get Greece and Turkey to heed the United Nations' latest call for a cease-fire on Cyprus and to return to the conference table.

Turkey's military advances on the island, which were politically defensible in the early stages, and its impatience at Geneva can no longer be condoned. The renewed offensive is especially deplorable in the light of two moves taken by Washington that should be reassuring to the Turks.

For the first time the U.S. has acknowledged that it favors "a greater degree of autonomy" and better "protection" for the Turkish community on Cyprus. It has also replaced Ambassador Henry Tasca in Athens, who was so closely identified with a policy of American support for the hated Greek military dictatorship. These moves, if belated, nonetheless are highly welcome.

At issue now is how far Ankara can press its military advantage for political gains. Reportedly it is asking for autonomy over about

one-third of the area of Cyprus, while the Turkish Cypriots on the island make up about 18.5 percent of the population. There is no quarreling with Turkey's demand that the constitutional status of the Turkish Cypriots must be strengthened. But Ankara must realize that if it pushes the Greeks beyond certain tolerable concessions, it may bring down the new civilian Greek Government — an outcome that would hardly serve Turkey's interests.

Moreover, the men in Moscow must not be forgotten. So far the Russians have played a reasonably restrained role in the Cyprus crisis, but this has been contingent on there being no basic change in the political balance on Cyprus or any solution that would bring Cyprus into NATO. Now they are intruding themselves into the Cyprus dispute via the Security Council, where earlier they opposed establishment of a stronger UN force on Cyprus, and this week suggested a mission be sent there.

An interlocking web of interests must thus be taken into account. Involved are not only the unfortunate Cypriots, but the governments of Greece and Turkey, NATO, and the two nuclear superpowers. Obviously to satisfy these interests Cyprus must remain independent with a constitutionally elected government and a larger measure of security and political rights for the Turkish Cypriot minority.

To fight now, when the essential goal of negotiation is clear to all, would be the most senseless folly. As President Ford confronts his first diplomatic challenge, we hope he acts with the forceful no-nonsense pressure required to get the parties back to Geneva and keep them there until negotiations are complete.

Integration in the suburbs

The Supreme Court's ruling on cross-district busing all but eliminates using the public schools to further integrate whole metropolitan areas racially.

Thus attention now is turning to housing as an instrument for freeing what the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights calls the "white noose" of affluent suburbs which surround America's "deprived and decaying" central cities.

Of course, some advocates of desegregation have argued all along that housing, not schools, should be the focus of integration efforts. In the Detroit schools case, the presiding judge found that government housing decisions were a large factor in the segregation of black and white children within the city.

In any event, housing should become a new focus of attention for those citizens and public officials concerned over the containment of black and Spanish-speaking Americans within the cities where they must endure inferior school, job, and housing opportunities.

Post no bills

Just when we were beginning to enjoy a few more open vistas from the highway — thanks to the nine-year-old federal law restricting billboards on many of America's primary roads — we learn these modest gains for one kind of environmental protection are in jeopardy again.

This year's Highway Construction Act soon to be reported out of a House committee includes some amendments to the original "beautification" law that would open up a lot of loopholes. They would also put a hard brake on the whole de-billboarding process, which has taken away some 265,000 of the huge highway signs since the law first began to be effectively enforced a few years ago.

Federal transportation officials say the amendments would be a "disaster" to present beautification efforts.

We urge the House Public Works Committee to resist the blandishments of the billboard lobby — which can be as smooth or as aggressive as the messages their signs sometimes carry — and to remove the amendments now, before the bill moves any further.

The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights on Monday reported to the President and Congress on the subject of "Equal Opportunity in Suburbia." The commission said states receiving federal community development money should be required to set up metropolitan housing agencies. These agencies could challenge or change restrictive local zoning or building code practices. They could guard against further zoning of large tracts of land in such a way as to exclude less affluent residents and thus to create new segregated school districts.

The commissioner said that financial incentives — community development money, property tax abatements or income tax deductions — could be provided to encourage families to move into neighborhoods that adopt a policy of integration. Such incentives would be available to blacks and whites, affluent and less affluent alike.

The commission called for a thorough review, at all levels of government, of fair housing enforcement. It charged the Department of Justice and the Department of Housing and Urban Development with laxity in enforcing a federal executive order and two civil-rights acts designed to attack housing discrimination.

A major reason blacks are contained in the cities is simply the higher cost of housing in the suburbs. Often the same city house in the suburbs would cost at least a third more. Mortgage rates now are so high that even whites cannot buy new homes. Big labor in the U.S. is trying to get the government to give direct loans for housing, cutting out banks and other lenders. Labor claims mortgage costs could be cut almost in half by such a plan. Lower mortgage costs would enable white as well as minority Americans to have a freer choice of housing, within cities as well as without. But the plan now is hardly politically feasible.

At the least, the Commission on Civil Rights' timely call for scrupulous enforcement of open housing requirements should be heeded. Backing this enforcement could be one of Mr. Ford's first steps to show that his administration indeed represents the interests of all Americans, black and white, rich and poor.

'Gentlemen, please . . . it's me . . . Henry . . .'



State of the nations

An excellent beginning

By Joseph C. Harech

There were so many good things in and about Gerald Ford's opening public speech as President on Monday night that it's difficult to know just where to start in appraising it.

First, probably, is that he got his priorities right. Beyond any doubt, the first problem facing the new administration is the inflation. Every effort must be bent toward bringing it under control. He recognizes this as a priority task. He is free of any hostages to fortune or campaign commitments which might get in the way of his approach to it. And (perhaps this is his greatest asset) he doesn't pretend to know the answers. This is a great, big, bruising problem which no modern Western democracy has yet mastered. The only prudent thing for him to do is precisely what he has done — agree to take counsel of the top people of the country in labor, business, and economics and meanwhile call off deficit spending.

This is a common-sense approach. It is characteristic of everything else in the speech. It was put together by a man who can and does get along with people. He knows them. He can grasp their ordinary problems. And he knows that he himself is human and hence not omniscient. It was the speech of a human being who can see himself in human scale.

This capacity of Gerald Ford to see himself in human scale can turn into an important milestone in American history. Some historians date the imperial presidency from Franklin Delano Roosevelt. I would argue that it began with John F. Kennedy. Certainly both Harry Truman and Dwight Eisenhower saw themselves in human scale. Ike and Mamie could greet distinguished guests on the front porch of the White House — without benefit of trumpets, uniforms, honor guards, and literal red carpet. The White House was still a fairly homey

place down through the Eisenhower presidency.

There were some early glimmers of the omniscient and hence indispensable presidency in the Kennedy reign. It got more so under Lyndon Johnson, who tried to be both omniscient and omnipotent, but was saved by knowing that he wasn't. It was a bold front, but in the pinches he would listen to disagreeable and unwelcome opinion. He would have so loved to be an emperor, but he wasn't.

The climax certainly came with Richard Nixon who was surrounded for the first time in American history by courtiers dedicated to the proposition that he must always seem to be all wise and all powerful.

Suddenly, all that is gone — or most of it. Let's hope Mr. Ford also sheds the trumpets and soldiery on the back lawn of the White House. The presidency needs to be recivilized. Mr. Ford has already proved that no man is indispensable in the White House. The United States has been through a political crisis which tested the concept of the imperial presidency, and rejected it. This is like the restoration of King Charles II after the Cromwellian dictatorship. That Charles knew his history. The divine right of kings disappeared with Charles I. Charles II was most careful to avoid any attempted revival. It would not work, and he knew it.

Gerald Ford knows, and it came through loud and clear in every line of his speech, that the American system demands not an all wise and indispensable sovereign, but a plain human person of goodwill who will take counsel of others and preside over the deliberations of state. He intends to "preside" in person over the summit conference on the economy. That in itself is an excellent omen for his presidency. His country wants someone who will preside, not rule. He looks like the right man for the job.

Mirror of opinion

Slowing the school snoopers

With little fanfare, Congress has acted to put a long-needed brake on a kind of repellent snooper which is all too typical of official hunger to compile secret dossiers on just about everybody.

Throughout the nation, in recent years, educational authorities in a host of federal-state programs have been subjecting students to a wide variety of quizzes which invade the most personal aspects of the students' lives.

These quizzes, dreamed up by bureaucrats in the guise of confidential evaluation surveys, inquire not only into the sexual lives, racial attitudes and moral concepts of the students but also into the details of their parental relationships — including how Mom and Dad behave at home.

Youngsters from grammar school through college have been suffering more and more of this intimate poking around, the results of which disappear into files whose potential

use is as suspect as the specious explanations offered for compiling them.

Congress, in adopting a bill sponsored by Sen. James Buckley, has backed the conviction of the conservative Republican lawmaker from New York — and of a growing number of informed parents — that something must be done to correct such uncontrolled intrusion of family privacy.

Under his bill, federal funds would be withheld from any school system or college that refuses to let parents examine the files pertaining to their children — the files of personal evaluations, quiz answers and other information now generally withheld as confidential.

The Buckley Bill, if signed into law, will by no means end the Big Brother attitudes of educational supervisors. It should, however, prove to be an effective control over the many highly questionable practices now in operation. — Boston Herald American

Diplomatic tests for Gerald Ford

By Alton Frye

The diplomatic initiation of an untried chief executive is a recurrent and dangerous ritual. Will other governments resist the temptation to exploit the transition in the United States?

If old habits prevail, there could be a number of foreign challenges to President Ford's judgment and will. One trusts that Moscow and Peking have come to prefer continued détente to revived hostility. Yet they will take the new President's measure in a variety of ways, seeking to gauge what political latitude they derive from the change in American leaders.

The process has already begun. For weeks Soviet and other diplomats have been taking soundings on Ford. These have been perfectly innocent inquiries; diplomats are bound to be interested in the little-known Michigan Republican who suddenly looms as the head of a great power. But these feelers could presage one or another probe designed to take advantage of Ford's preoccupation with his situation at home.

The pattern is familiar. Nikita Khrushchev's attempts to find John Kennedy's soft spots — verbally at Vienna and physically in other arenas — prompted the president to call up the reserves and to launch a strategic buildup of staggering proportions.

Lyndon Johnson, initially worried that his predecessor's murder was a Communist plot, felt he must disabuse other powers of any notion that he would back down in Vietnam; the Caribbean, or the Mideast. And Richard Nixon, through maneuvers in the Mediterranean, incursions in Cambodia, and strikes in Hanoi, deliberately signalled that he would not be trifled with.

The essential thing to note — for the Soviet Union and China most of all — is that men come to the highest office fully expecting to be tested by foreign antagonists. It is not that they are looking for trouble. Rather, their world view assumes that to protect the national interest, American presidents must prove themselves capable of firm and decisive action.

There are few graver risks on this earth than to put a U.S. president to the test. Not only personal courage but institutional imperatives virtually guarantee a vigorous and possibly disproportionate response.

This is not merely "machismo" at work. Sad experience teaches that weakness and vacillation in moments of confrontation seldom contribute to durable peace.

The governors of powerful nations

must constantly balance this insight against the commensurate truth that restraint and conciliation are necessary to harmony between states.

Observers abroad should discern in Mr. Ford the qualities well known to his colleagues in Congress. He is a very calm, a very cautious, and a very tough man.

Gerald Ford has long been involved in national security problems, and he views foreign policy mainly through that prism. His education in foreign affairs did not begin with the trip which he took to China in June-July, 1972, nor even in the years of briefings he received as House Minority Leader.

It began in four years of Navy duty during World War II. It developed primarily through many years in the Defense Appropriations subcommittee, where he acquired a respectable knowledge of modern weaponry and military programs.

Ford is a committed proponent of bargaining from strength, and his membership in the American Legion and VFW reflects a genuine affinity, not merely electoral convenience. The closest models for the Ford perspective are Melvin Laird and Henry Jackson.

The President will oppose unilateral cuts in U.S. forces in Europe, while remaining open to mutual force reductions with the Soviet bloc. He will support major strategic projects, specifically the Trident submarine and B-1 bomber and perhaps a new mobile ICBM, unless arms talks produce solid controls on both Russian and American arsenals.

And those who know him have no doubt that his behavior in a crisis will be sober but forceful. Given the circumstances of this succession, Mr. Ford may feel a special need to demonstrate his fortitude under fire.

Arab commotions against Israel, new disputes over Berlin, or so reckless a gamble as Soviet intervention in Yugoslavia — such provocations would surely trigger Ford's determination to display his strength of will.

As Woodrow Wilson wrote of Lincoln, the presidency is a time not for shaping but for testing character. Potential adversaries will test Mr. Ford at their peril.

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Readers write

Made in U.S.A.

To The Christian Science Monitor:

"Made in U.S.A." used to be a proud declaration of an article's worth. Now we might rather trust the legend, "Japan," "Germany," "Canada," "England" — almost any other source in the world for substantial quality. Of course we probably import only the best of a country's production, and I hope foreign lands still respect the U.S.A. trademark. But why should our domestic products be so tawdry? Is capitalism gone to extremes without restraints the cause?

Or is it deeper — perhaps lack of faith in the idea of progress, machines taking the place of craftsmen stamping out duplicates of the salable ad infinitum rather than the durable, the expression of a design exactly corresponding to the concept of the creator, made for use, made for delight, made to serve man?

J. M. Howard

Hobart, Ind.

Preventive measures

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The long-awaited and expected confession of Mr. Nixon provided me to put in writing a few ideas developed during the past several years. It is high time that we take a hard look at some of our accepted conventions and practices which in my opinion have led to the present sad status; that the outcome of elections be determined by the integrity and ability of the candidates and not by the size of the billboards or length and frequency of TV spots; that service in the legislative or executive position be considered primarily, as it was in the past, as an honor and a duty to serve the country. May I also suggest the following:

The lobby — a league of voters should be created and recognized as the only valid lobby. All others' lobbyist activity should be outlawed.

Re-election campaigns — the executive should be elected only for one term. Legislators should be elected for a maximum of two terms (to Congress for a three-year term, in the Senate for a four-year term). A legislator running for re-election should not use anything as support for his campaign except his legislative record mailed out (printing and postage out of public funds) to his constituents, 4 to 6 weeks ahead of re-

election dates. The contestant may use his own funds in campaigns, but any contributions should be listed and made public.

Impeachment — removal from elected office (legislative and executive) should be by majority vote of the legislative body, similar to a vote of confidence. To avoid partisan backlash, however, the vote for removal should be determined by the number of representatives of the majority party plus 10-15 percent of the total number of representatives. Removal from elected office automatically should be followed by nonpartisan investigation.

Pay-offs — a supervisory body should be created to audit the income of each elected official. The accumulation of great wealth should not be considered a desirable spin-off of public service.

The above suggestions should be considered as preventive rather than punitive measures.

Jos. S. Innes

Chestnut Hill, Mass.

New benefits for vets

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Significant changes are needed in veterans' benefits laws and in the Veterans Administration, in regard to services for Vietnam-era veterans.

For example, certain changes in the laws could free thousands of veterans to pursue alternative learning experiences of all kinds, not necessarily related to working toward a degree. This could include such things as carrying out a self-designed learning project, pursuing an apprenticeship in crafts, or starting an experimental living-learning community. These are only examples of the wide number of possibilities not yet explored, and currently denied to veterans.

Other areas are equally important. I'm particularly interested in setting up a nationwide skills-ideas-friendship-exchange network among veterans. Such a network could lead to many good experiences, as well as to ways to get changes accomplished.

Lawrence, Kan. Lawrence Morgan

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

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